



(Conversation in hotel lobby)

I say Harry! What make of shoe do you wear?  
I don't know—do you like 'em?  
Yes, but tell me, what is the name of your automobile?

—"Made in Canada," why?

Well, I was in a shoe store this morning, and the clerk, a decent sort of a chap, said: "Hundreds of men, careful as a rule in small things, little realize that probably during their lifetime, they waste the price of a good car by not carefully selecting their footwear. Take this INVICTUS SHOE, it costs a little bit more than an ordinary shoe, but it will wear twice as long and you can always depend upon getting the same standard of quality, whether you buy Invictus Shoes here to-day, or a year from now, 500 miles away in some small town in the wilds. The trouble is the majority of men figure on the first cost of the shoe. Would they do that if they were buying an automobile, or a high priced piece of machinery?"

Take it from me, after this I buy my shoes on a quality basis, and no matter what a man's income is, I believe that's the way shoes always should be bought.

**J. V. BERSCHT**

AGENT FOR THE BEST GOOD SHOE

## Open for Business

We wish to inform the public of Didsbury and district that we have now opened up an up-to-date butcher shop in the Leuszler block and will carry a full line of the very best

**Fresh, Smoked and Salted Meats  
Also Fresh and Cured Meats**

We are in the market to buy your hides, poultry, butter and eggs for cash. You cannot make a mistake by giving us a call.

**ADAMS & HUNTINGER**

Phone 127 Leuszler Block, Didsbury

### THE DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

W. FARRINGTON  
the manager, presents the following  
thrilling and interesting plays for  
your consideration.

**The "Broken Coin"**  
(every Tuesday night)

STARTS PROMPTLY AT 8.30 P. M.  
Nothing but the best moving pictures  
are shown—clean and instructive.

POPULAR PRICES

**SPECIAL MATINEE ON  
SATURDAY—7 REELS**

ALSO SCRIPTURAL SLIDES  
specially for the children.

All country people coming to town should  
come to this show.

#### STRAYED

One 7 year old red Durham bull, de-  
horned, strayed from Sec. 30, Tp. 30, Rge.  
5, west of 5th M., about January 15th.  
A liberal reward will be paid for infor-  
mation leading to his recovery. J. C.  
WATERSTREET, Big Prairie, Alta.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

**Give Your Wife  
an Interest**

in the family's financial progress  
by opening a Joint Account in  
the Union Bank of Canada, in  
her name and your own.

You will find it a very convenient  
arrangement, for then either can  
attend to the banking when in  
town, making deposits or with-  
drawing money. In case of  
death, the balance automatically  
goes to the survivor.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager  
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

**Lost, Strayed or Estray.  
ads. \$1 for four insertions  
in the Pioneer—they bring  
results.**

## More Local Men Join Regiments

Recruiting for the new battalions  
being formed in Calgary for overseas  
service has been very brisk in Dids-  
bury the last few days and several  
more local men have donned the  
uniform to help to overcome the  
forces of the mad man of Europe,  
the Kaiser.

Lieut. Prescott and Private Bur-  
rell of the 137th regiment have been  
in town for the last few days looking  
for capable men and have met with  
very good success, having secured  
eight men so far. The recruiting  
officers will be in town for a few days  
longer and are staying at the Rose-  
bud hotel. If there are other men  
in the district who would like to  
sign on with a good regiment they  
should get in touch with these offi-  
cers at once. This is the regiment  
that Jim Sinclair, Clyde Ruby and  
J. Walsh joined recently.

The men sworn in this week were  
M. Huber, H. Morris, R. Gilmore,  
B. Gilmore, L. Earl, G. Moore,  
H. Money (transport), J. Garner.

## A Horse And His Patriotic Owners

The local funds of the Patriotic  
Fund were greatly augmented last  
week by the handsome sum of \$100  
given by Mr. and Mrs. Jim Shields  
of Lone Pine, the proceeds from the  
sale of a horse which brought \$105  
less four per cent.

The horse was given by Mr.  
Shields early this winter to Mr. H.  
McLean for Patriotic Fund purposes  
and was sold at auction a short time  
ago as stated above.

So far this caps the individual  
subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund  
in this district and the Committee  
greatly appreciate Mr. and Mrs.  
Shields donation and hope that their  
fine example will be followed by  
others in the district.

## Terrible Slaughter in France

A terrific battle has been on since  
last Friday in France caused by the  
German offensive against Verdun.  
One fort, Douamont, was completely  
demolished and according to reports  
is held by the Germans. The  
French have been more than hold-  
ing their own against the hordes of  
Germans who have been sent against  
them. It is estimated that there  
were ten Germans to every three feet  
of ground on a front of eight miles and  
the German Generals are completely  
ignoring the murderous loss of life  
which is taking place to gain some  
advantage. It is thought that the  
heavy fighting will last for some  
days longer yet before a decisive de-  
cision is made.

Germany has decided definitely  
to again commence her murderous  
campaign with submarines against  
merchant and passenger vessels on  
March 1st.

## Bruce County Leads

The following item taken from the  
Port Elgin Times of a recent date  
and shows what efforts some of the  
counties of Ontario are making for  
purposes of assisting the different  
war funds. If the municipal coun-  
cils of this district could do likewise  
it would save a lot of work collecting  
and would be fairer all round.  
As usual Bruce county leads in the  
following list:

Bruce County Council has granted  
\$90,000 per year, or \$7,500 per  
month, as long as the war lasts, to  
patriotic work.

Ontario County Council voted  
\$60,000 to the various funds.

Elgin County Council \$70,000

## AROUND THE TOWN

Miss M. Bauer is spending a  
few days in Calgary before open-  
ing her spring millinery season

The local Rebekah lodge, I.O.  
O.F., are working hard practic-  
ing for a play which they are  
going to produce on March 10th.

Phil. Ward, 10 miles east of  
Didsbury, on south trail, will  
hold an auction sale on Tuesday,  
March 7th. Mr. Ward has rented  
his farm and everything must be  
sold.

March has come in with below  
zero weather and with the ground  
covered with snow, almost like a  
lion. Wonder how soon the lamb  
will be frisking around.

The interior of the big Central  
Methodist church in Calgary was  
completely gutted by fire on  
Tuesday morning.

Miss Bauer announces to the  
ladies of Didsbury she will open  
her millinery store sometime the  
middle of March, with the latest  
and most up-to-date spring mil-  
linery. Opening days will be an-  
nounced later.

A Red Cross party was given  
by the Misses Flossie Arlendsen  
and Dorothy Orde at the home of  
Mr. and Mrs. S. Arlendsen,  
Springside, on Friday evening  
last. The fund is richer by the  
sum of \$5.35 from the party.

The Rugby Women's Institute  
will meet at the home of Mrs.  
Alex. Robertson on Thursday,  
March 9th, instead of March 2nd,  
on account of the Convention  
being held at Edmonton on the  
latter date. Subject "Patriotism."

Dr. W. G. Evans, of Red Deer,  
has now taken over the practice  
of Dr. A. J. Weart and comes  
here highly recommended. The  
Doctor has taken over Dr.  
Weart's former residence and  
office. Mrs. Evans and three  
sons have also arrived here and  
are now making their home in  
Didsbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Eph. Gabel and  
family left on Tuesday for their  
new home at Sterling, Col. Mr.  
Gabel and family have been lo-  
cated in the Didsbury district for  
the last ten years and was con-  
sidered one of our leading farm-  
ers. His presence in the com-  
munity will be missed, especially  
in Evangelical church circles  
where he and Mrs. Gabel took a  
leading part.

(Continued on last page)

## New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$556.95

J. Shields.....	100.00
James Ruby, collections from district.....	25.50
Mrs. (Dr.) A. J. Weart.....	5.00
H. Pearson, proceeds from dance.....	5.00
Sutherland Bros., per L. C. Chandler.....	5.00
L. C. Newsom.....	2.00
W. F. Sick.....	5.00
Carl Sick.....	3.00

\$707.45

## Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$539.00

Mrs. (Dr.) A. J. Weart.....	5.00
Miss F. Arlendsen and Miss D. Orde.....	5.35
S. Arlendsen.....	2.00
Fred Moyle.....	5.00
Proceeds from "At Home"	57.55

\$613.90

## Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$195.60

Ed. Parker.....	5.00
F. K. Oliver.....	2.00
Rev. L. P. Amacher.....	3.00

\$205.60

## BUSINESS LOCALS

### 3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

**FOR SALE**—Spring Wheat, "Pre-  
lude," earliest of all spring wheat. W.  
M. Hodson, R. R. 1, Didsbury, Phone  
R. 1008.

**WANTED**—Man and wife wishes po-  
sition on farm at farm work. Apply  
Ernest L. Schawarzbold, Didsbury. 116p

**TWO** well improved farms to rent on  
shares or cash. Money to loan on farm  
land at 8%. Money advanced on sale  
notes. G. B. Sexsmith.

**GET** in on the \$20 contest at Pur-  
cell's. A free guess for every 25c pur-  
chase.

**FOR SALE**—A good International  
gasoline engine cheap for cash. Apply  
Walter Leslie, garage opposite Pioneer  
office.

**AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE**—  
Good heater stove, range, 2 sets single  
driving harness and Ford automobile for  
private sale. Apply at Dr. Weart's late  
residence, Shantz Ave.

All accounts owing to Dr. A. J. Weart  
not settled by end of this week will be  
put into the hands of a collector.

**WANTED**—An apprentice to learn  
millinery. Apply Miss M. Bauer.

### ANNUAL U.F.A. MEETING

The annual meeting of the district U.  
F.A. will be held at the Farmer's office  
east of railroad track, Didsbury, at 2  
o'clock on Saturday, March 11th, 1916.  
Neapolis, Berlin, Rugby and Didsbury  
members are requested to be present to  
elect five district directors and transact  
other business.

WM. RUFF, Chairman  
J. DAGFORD, Sec.-Treas.

### LIST OF SALES

conducted by

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer

C. E. & V. A. Edgerton, Tuesday,  
March 7th.  
O. W. Haag, Wednesday, March 8th  
C. C. Williams, Thursday, March 9.  
J. Manson, Friday, March 10th.

## W. S. Durrer Undertaker and Embalmer

Phone 15 Didsbury, Alta.

Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Weart and  
family left on Tuesday for their  
new home in Calgary. The Doc-  
tor will be back again for two  
days at the end of the week to  
settle up some business.



## Concentrated Economy

The beef of a whole bullock is required to make a dozen bottles of Bovril. You can safely reduce butchers' bills if you use Bovril in soups and stews. But—it must be Bovril, in the Bovril bottle. No substitute will do. The strength and nourishment of Bovril cannot be compressed into cheap cubes.

**Good Looking Harness**

Stays good looking—and old harness looks like new when you give it regular applications of

**EUREKA HARNESS OIL**

Prevents cracking. Puts life into the harness. Makes it strong, pliable, last longer. One application will convince you.

Dealers Everywhere

**The Imperial Oil Company Limited**

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

**RAW FURS**

Ship Direct to New York, the International Fur Market, and Secure the Highest Cash Prices.

Why ship to the middleman, who must eventually sell your fur in New York and make his profit out of you? We pay the highest market prices. Our methods of grading are usually liberal. We never charge commission, giving you full value for your fur.

Write for our price list and special offer.

**DAVID BLUSTEIN & BRO.**

393 W. 27th St. New York, N. Y.

**PERFECTION RAZOR PASTE**

Will Sharpen your Razor Better and Quicker than can be done in any other way. Lasts a Lifetime. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded post free 25 cents. Pony Razor Strops 75 cents. O. K. Strops \$1.50—Best Made.—Canada House Co., Wawanesa, Man. Bda., Canada.

**Milk Used For Hun Bombs**

The Daily Mail has recently published a rebuttal of the German claim that their babies are without milk, citing a recent German census of milk cows, which shows, it says, that if the output were used for babies instead of conversion into nitroglycerine, there would be no lack now. It also quotes the Koelnische Zeitung and the Volks Zeitung to the effect that milk cows are being slaughtered as a provision against the milk shortage as further proof that the outcry about a shortage of milk for babies is a fraud.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.**

**Gold Deposits Increase**

A very substantial increase in both the number and value of deposits at the Vancouver assay office is shown in the figures for 1915 as compared with the totals for 1914. The increase in the number of deposits was 789, while the increase in value was \$707,051. These figures deal entirely with deposits of gold bullion. In value British Columbia contributed in 1914, \$1,105,189.01, and in 1915, \$1,311,989.80. Yukon Territory, \$91,311.44 in 1914, and \$1,148,496.63 in 1915. Alberta sent \$513.55 in 1914 and \$1,925.94 in 1915.

**WHAT MOTHERS NEED**

Too many women struggle under pains and aches. They are not sick—but weak, nervous, irritable.

Such women need that blood-strength that comes by taking **SCOTT'S EMULSION**. It also strengthens the nerves, aids the appetite and checks the decline.

If wife or mother tire easily or look run down, **SCOTT'S EMULSION** will build her up.

**SHUN SUBSTITUTES.**

1443

W. N. U. 1091

## Cholera In Volcanoes

Strange Superstitions Associated With This Dreaded Disease

Cholera has usually found a useful ally in superstition. In the olden days the disease was believed to be bottled up in volcanoes and to be released by eruptions. The most effective way to avoid it was to sleep in bed with your head due south. In Russia during the terrible epidemic six years ago, the peasants would not trust the doctors whom they actually accused of causing the disease, but drank a fearful mixture of tar, resin and petroleum as preventives, and fired guns from the doors and windows to scare the cholera away.

Books were the birds whose conduct in connection with cholera was observed in Ireland in 1832. According to the contemporary "Dublin Morning Register," immediately the cholera came all the birds vanished from the rookery in the Marquess of Sligo's demesne, one of the largest in Ireland. "For three weeks, during which the disease raged violently, these noisy tenants of the trees completely deserted their lofty habitations. In the meantime the revenue police found immense numbers of them lying dead upon the shore near Erris, about ten miles distant."

## Joint and Muscle Pains Banished by Nerviline

IT CURES RHEUMATISM

Thousands of people, chuck full of the joy of living—happy, glad, bright people, that Nerviline has cured of their pains, all tell the same wonderful story of its powers to drive out the aches and tortures of rheumatism and kindred ills.

"My goodness, but Nerviline is a miracle worker," writes Mrs. Charlotte Chipman, mother of a well-known family residing at Mount Pleasant. "Last month I was so crippled up with sciatica and muscular rheumatism as to be almost unable to do a bit of housework. My joints were so stiff and the muscles so frightfully sore that I even cried at times with the pain. For years we have used Nerviline in our family and I just got busy with this wonderful good old liniment. Lots of rubbing with Nerviline soon relieved my misery and I was in a real short time about my work as usual."

No matter where the ache is, no matter how distressing the pain you can rub it away with Nerviline. For forty years it has been curing lumbago, sciatica, backache, colds, chest trouble and all sorts of winter ills. Keep a large 50c family size bottle handy and you'll be saved lots of trouble and have smaller doctor bills. Small trial size 25c at dealers everywhere.

"What became of that theological student you used to chum with?"  
"Gone to the bad."  
"You don't tell me—"  
"Yes; he's doing mission work in a tough neighborhood in New York."

There is nothing repulsive in Miller's Worm Powders, and they are as pleasant to take as sugar, so that few children will refuse them. In some cases they cause vomiting through their action in an unclean stomach, but this is only a manifestation of their cleansing power, no indication that they are hurtful. They can be thoroughly depended upon to clear all worms from the system.

**Much Game in the North**

The number of moose being killed this season in the country north, northwest and northeast of Edmonton exceeds the records of all previous years. Fifty-one carcasses have been shipped to Edmonton from a single siding in the north country.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.**

**Parrot Sentinels on Eiffel Tower**

Birds have been enlisted to the secret service of the air.

They have become useful in Europe as sentries to warn men of the approach of the enemy before the hostile force is perceptible to the human eye. The French have found that parrots are acutely sensitive to the presence of aircraft, and therefore they have stationed a number of these birds on the top of the Eiffel Tower, in Paris, in order to warn the sentries of the approach of German Taubes. Before the craft is visible to the human eye the birds bristle with excitement and then begin to screech. Their acuteness is due not to their eyesight, as one might suppose, but to an unusual acuteness of hearing, which enables them thus to give a valuable warning.

## Russo-Japanese Alliance

Czar Sends Decorations For the Emperor and Empress

The Russian press emphasized the political importance of the visit to Japan of Grand Duke George Michaelovitch, who is the bearer of decorations for the Emperor and Empress of Japan from Emperor Nicholas. The grand duke, it is said, is improving the opportunity to express Russia's friendship for Japan.

The Novo Vremya says the Russian government feels the deepest gratitude to Japan for the valuable assistance during the present war. This was shared fully by the Russian people, and will not be without effect, the newspaper says, on the future relations between the two nations.

The Bourse Gazette says that new grounds for a Russo-Japanese rapprochement have been opened by the attitude of Japan and that the idea of an alliance has gained fresh support. The Golos Russky asserts that the Russian people desire the ties to develop into an actual alliance.

Worms in children, if they be not attended to, cause convulsions, and often death. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

## Horse Won a War Medal

A Russian artillery horse won a bronze medal at Plevna. Orders were given for some ammunition wagons to be hurried to a spot that meant crossing the enemy's zone of fire. All the time shells were crashing among the horses, bringing them down in heaps and frightening such as escaped.

Times without number did the Russian drivers, sparing neither whip nor spur, attempt to urge the horses forward, but they stood cowed and shivering with fright. Some were blinded; but the effect was the same, and only one horse showed any willingness to go.

Thereupon the driver jumped down, and, cutting the traces of the other horses, drove the willing one at full gallop through the fire.

The wagon passed through without exploding, and after the war the horse was decorated in the manner described and the driver promoted.

## TAKE NOTICE

We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews, from well known people.

From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

## Germans Have Lots of Shells

Though the Germans are now generally given three shells by us for every one they fire, they occasionally attain their old standard of prodigality. A day or two ago, says a correspondent, they replied to a bombardment of their lines near Pilkem by pouring 3,000 shells on to our positions there between 10.20 a.m. and 1 p.m., but fortunately they did us comparatively little damage.

## Canadian Thoroughbreds in Demand

The highest price ever paid in Canada for an Angus bull of his age was realized by Glenbrook Ensign, raised at Brandon, Manitoba, who has just been sold to a prominent stockman of North Dakota for fifteen hundred dollars. He is the second highest priced animal from Brandon district sold to United States expert stockman recently.

## NO "FRILLS"

Just a Statement About Food

Sometimes a good, healthy commercial traveler suffers from poorly selected food and is lucky if he learns that Grape-Nuts food will put him right.

A traveling man writes "About a year ago my stomach got in a bad way. I had a headache most of the time and suffered misery. For several months I ran down until I lost about 70 pounds in weight and finally had to give up a good position and go home. Any food that I might use seemed to nauseate me."

"My wife, hardly knowing what to do, one day brought home a package of Grape-Nuts food and coaxed me to try it. I told her it was no use but finally to humor her I tried a little and they just struck my taste. It was the first food that I had eaten in nearly a year that did not cause any suffering."

"Well, to make a long story short, I began to improve and stuck to Grape-Nuts. I went up from 125 pounds in December to 191 pounds the following October."

"My brain is clear, blood all right and appetite too much for any man's pocketbook. In fact, I am thoroughly made over and owe it all to Grape-Nuts. I talk so much about what Grape-Nuts will do that some of the men on the road have nicknamed me 'Grape-Nuts,' but I stand today a healthy, rosy checked man—a pretty good example of what the right kind of food will do."

"You can publish this if you want to. It is a true statement without any frills."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest



## Horse Sale Distemper

You know that what you sell or buy through the sales has about one chance in fifty to escape **SALE STABLE DISTEMPER**. "SPOHN'S" is your true protection, your only safeguard, for as sure as you treat all your horses with it, you will soon be rid of the disease. It acts as a sure preventive, no matter how they are "exposed." It is the bottle, or dozen bottles, at all druggists, horse goods houses or delivered by the manufacturer.

**SPOHN MEDICAL CO.**  
Chemists and Bacteriologists. Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

## Privileges

A charitable lady was reading the Old Testament to an aged woman who lived at the home for old people, and chanced upon the passage concerning Solomon's household.

"Had Solomon really seven hundred wives?" inquired the old woman, after reflection.

"Oh, yes, Mary! It is so stated in the Bible."  
"Lor, mum," was the comment "what privileges them early Christians had!"

## THE AGONIES OF NEURALGIA

A Nerve Trouble. Always Due to Weak, Watery Blood

Only those who have been attacked with neuralgia can form the faintest idea of what its victims suffer. A tingling of the tender skin, a sharp sudden stab from some angry nerve; then piercing paroxysms of pain that is neuralgia. The cause of the trouble is disordered nerves, due to weak, watery blood. The cure is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which make new, rich, red blood, and thus soothe and strengthen the disordered nerves and cure neuralgia. Mr. Louis Martin, Midway, Ont., says: "I am writing to let you know the great benefit Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been to me. Two years ago I was a physical wreck. My nerves were all unstrung and I suffered tortures from neuralgia, in the head and throughout the nervous system generally. I was almost unfit for work, and only managed to get along with the greatest difficulty. I doctored for about five months and in this time took over forty dollars' worth of medicine without any benefit. More, I was actually growing worse, and finally had to take to my bed. My nerves got so bad that I could not turn over in bed without help and the pain was something awful. As I am a farmer you can easily see that necessary work was being neglected, so I sent for a brother who was in Alberta, to come and take charge of the work. When my brother arrived he at once urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, telling me of some cures that had come under his observation. I got half a dozen boxes, and before they were all gone there was no doubt they were helping me. Altogether I used nine boxes of the Pills and by that time I was a well man, and it is impossible to say how thankful I was for my release from pain."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail, postpaid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Knew What He Wanted

During the recent fighting along the banks of the Aisne a man was badly wounded. The ambulance corps tenderly placed him on a stretcher.

"Take him to the hospital," said the man in charge.

Slowly the wounded man opened his eyes and whispered faintly.

"What's the matter with the canteen?"

Countless have been the cures worked by Holloway's Corn Cure. It has a power of its own not found in other preparations.

## Working Day and Night

Four mills at Calgary are working night and day on war orders for flour. The Calgary mills are now completing orders for 20,000 barrels of flour for France, and there are still large British orders to fill. The mills have orders which will keep them working on the war contracts for months to come.

So you think a college education is a good thing for a boy?

"Yes, I think it's a pretty good thing. Fits him for something in life. If he can't catch on with a baseball team he can often land a job as a professor."

**A Thorough Pill.**—To clear the stomach and bowels of impurities and irritants is necessary when their action is irregular. The Pills that will do this work thoroughly are Parlee's Vegetable Pills, which are mild in action but mighty in results. They purge painlessly and effectively, and work a permanent cure. They can be used without fear by the most delicately constituted, as there are no painful effects preceding their gentle operation.

## The Fine Canadian Breed

The Canadians have a right to be proud of themselves. They have shown readiness to enlist, zeal in training, fine vigor and courage in fighting. Voltaire's "few acres of snows" are a nation full of fire. There are nearly 120,000 Canadian soldiers in Europe. There have been 212,000 enlistments. The first 250,000 is almost complete. There are 50,000 already on the firing line. The government calls for 250,000 more, and will get them. A hardy, rosy, "fit" set of fellows those Canadian youngsters. The old breed in the new environment has improved.—New York Times.

## Don't Worry

about your digestive troubles, sick headache, tired feeling or constipation. The depression that induces worry is probably due to a disordered liver, anyway. Correct stomach ailments at once by promptly taking

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

They aid digestion, regulate the bile, gently stimulate the liver, purify the blood and clear the bowels of all waste matter. Safe, sure, speedy. Acting both as a gentle laxative and a tonic, Beecham's Pills help to

## Right The Wrong

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

## Cook's Cotton Root Compound

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three doses of strength. No. 1, \$1; No. 2, \$2; No. 3, \$3 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: **THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.** (Formerly Windsor.)

## AGENTS

Wanted in every town and village, to take orders for the best Made-to-Measure Clothing in Canada. Good commissions. Magnificent Samples. **CROWN TAILORING CO., Canada's Best Tailors, Toronto.**

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N.1, N.2, N.3.

**THERAPION** Used in French Hospitals with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DYSPEPSIA, BLOOD POISON, PILES, EITHER NO DRUGS OR MAIL \$1. POST 4 CTS. FOUCHER & CO., 20, RHEIMS ST., NEW YORK CITY. TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE GLENG MED. CO., HAVRE-STOCK RD., HAVRE, FRANCE. NEW DRUGS & TASTES FOR THE EASY TO TAKE. **THERAPION** SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARK WORD THERAPION IS ON BOX. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

## Logging Camps Are Busy

Unusual activity is prevailing in the British Columbia logging camps for this season of the year on account of unabated demand for British Columbia lumber. Camps which usually close down temporarily in December are working to full capacity.

## LAME BACK Spells Kidney Trouble

There's no use putting on liniments and plasters to cure that ache in your hips or back—the trouble is inside. Your kidneys are out of order. GIN PILLS go right to the cause of the backache and heal and regulate the kidney and bladder action. Then you get relief, permanent relief!

Many a man and woman who has been doubled up with shooting pains in the back, having to stop work and lie down to get a little relief, has found new health and comfort in

## GinPills FOR THE KIDNEYS

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# HOW RUSSIA WILL ASSIST IN WINNING WAR FOR THE ALLIES

MEN OF CZAR'S DOMAIN DETERMINED FIGHTERS

An American Writer Who has Spent Some Time in Russia is of the Opinion That the Russian Army is Going to be a Big Factor in Vanquishing Germany on the Land

"Russia is the country which will win the present world war for the allies."

That statement sums up the belief of Stanley Washburn, war correspondent, who has just arrived in Washington after having been with the Russian army practically since the start of the war.

Mr. Washburn made the assertion after due deliberation in answer to a question concerning his views on Russia's part in the war. He made it notwithstanding the fact that he was with the army from the time it began its retreat in front of the Austro-German forces in Galicia until it halted far in Russia.

"Russia," Mr. Washburn continued, "has passed, and passed successfully, the low tide of its fortunes in this war. On the other hand—although I do not want to be put in the position of saying that Germany is done by any means—it is my belief Germany has passed the zenith of its career in the conflict."

"Nothing convinces me of the accuracy of this belief more than the failure of the German campaign against the Russian army."

Mr. Washburn was told that the impression generally prevailed in this country that the German campaign was a victorious one.

"Quite the opposite, quite the opposite," he contended in answer. "When Germany began its operations against the Russian army the latter had plenty of men, but practically no supplies. It is true that the Germans tore through Galicia, that at one time they tore a hole forty miles wide through the very centre of the Russian army, but at no time did they accomplish the object of their campaign."

"That object was the destruction of the Russian army, which, according to the German viewpoint, would compel Russia to seek a separate peace."

"What has really happened is this: The German soldiers, according to what I gathered from the prisoners taken by the Russians, were told that Russia would seek peace if they captured Warsaw. They captured Warsaw, but they failed to capture or destroy the Russian army defending Warsaw."

"Then the Germans were told that if they went on a few miles further, the Russians undoubtedly would be destroyed and peace with Russia would be obtained. They went not a few miles, but many miles."

"But they had to fight and fight terrifically all the way. At no time did they destroy the Russian army, though they did destroy and capture several units of the army."

"Finally the Germans reached a point which is like a balance. They could go no farther. If they did, they would extend their communications beyond the danger point. And they knew that all the time they were making it simpler for the Russians to defend themselves."

"It is my firm belief that the Russian army is far more powerful on the defense than the offense."

"Although it suffered terribly in its retreat, the army inflicted tremendous damage on the Germans. Had the Russians been as well prepared as the Germans, the latter never would have advanced half as far as they did."

"But to get back to the point. The German army was told that the capture of Brest, of Riga, of Ivanograd, and of any number of places meant peace. The German army got those places, but it failed to get peace."

"Consequently there has been a telling effect on the German morale. Thus far it has been only a seepage, but it has been a real seepage."

"As I regard the situation today, Germany and Russia are largely like two prize fighters, like Johnson and Willard at Havana, if you wish. Germany has all the science, all of the generalship, all of the weapons, everything that Johnson had in that fight. But like Johnson, Germany has a limit to its physical endurance."

"Russia, on the other hand, has just begun to acquire the science, weapons, and the like, but at no time has Russia been without endurance."

"Johnson in the prize fight reached the point where he knew it was useless to land another blow on Willard. The German army has reached the point where it feels that it is almost useless to advance further into Russia to deliver another blow, because it realizes that the Russian army will only come back for more, that it can take and assemble more punishment than any other army the world has ever seen."

"It is because of this feeling on the part of the German army and because of the failure of the German plan to crush the Russian army and force Russian invasion as one of the greatest mistakes of the war."

"Although it may seem a rash prediction, I venture to make it that when the German army finally crumbles, if it does crumble, or when Germany is finally willing to make peace and peace will not be made until Germany is willing to make it almost at the allies' terms, Russia will be the power to force Germany to its knees."

"It will take at least a half million men, if not a million men, in actual losses to break through the German

army, to break up the German machine. Russia will sacrifice a million, yes, five million, to accomplish victory in this war. None of the allies except Russia can make such a sacrifice. Germany and Austria combined cannot stand up before such a determination on Russia's part."

Mr. Washburn was asked why he believed that Russia would make such a sacrifice. He said he had reached his conclusions after talking with Russians from the Czar himself down to the humblest peasants.

One of these peasants had two sons in the army. Mr. Washburn asked him if he would like peace. He replied that every one wanted peace. Mr. Washburn asked him if he would like peace on German terms. He said no. Mr. Washburn then asked him if he was willing to sacrifice his sons, if necessary, to get peace on Russia's terms. He replied:

"I am unwilling, yet willing."

The correspondent pointed out that when the Czar deposed Grand Duke Nicholas and took personal charge of the army he set at rest all rumors that Russia would consider a separate or would consider peace at all until the war was won.

"When the Czar went to the front," he said, "the little grand duke, his heir, went with him. The Romanov dynasty, by the Czar's act, staked its future on the outcome of the war."

Mr. Washburn expressed the opinion that the Czar's decision to take command of the armies has had not only a good political but a good military effect.

"I say this," he continued, "without attempting in the least to detract from the grand duke. When the war started the grand duke was the one man in Russia to take charge of the Russian armies, to bring order out of chaos. This he did. He did it by exercising the greatest personal power ever displayed by any man in Russia. The grand duke is not only an able man but a fearless, decisive, and patriotic man."

He has never had but one purpose since the war started. That was to contribute his share to the Russian victory. When the Czar believed he had done his greatest work and that the time had come for the people to know that their ruler was himself willing to take charge of the army, the grand duke stepped aside willingly and in doing so urged the army to give even greater services to the Czar than it had given to him."

With respect to the Czar, Mr. Washburn is of the opinion that Americans generally misunderstood him.

"He is not a small man," said the writer, "in any sense of the word. On the other hand, he is an able, cultured gentleman with a great deal of determination."

"While it is true he may not be a great military man, he has chosen for his chief of staff a man who in my estimation is the greatest leader developed by the war. That is Gen. Alexieff. Alexieff knows the Russian army almost to the individual man in the army. He has a perfect grip on every situation."

"If he decides to retreat he will retreat in order. If he decides to advance he will be ready to advance and he will advance. When Alexieff decides the time has come to break through the German army he will be ready to break through. Nothing short of the miraculous will prevent him if he reaches that decision."

"But to return to the Czar. It took a great deal of determination to issue the vodka order. He issued it and it has been a good thing for Russia. It took a great deal of determination to dissolve it. It took equally great determination to remove the grand duke."

"The Czar of Russia has the greatest responsibility of any individual in the world. I doubt if there is any man alive who could serve in the position without doing many things wrong."

"But the present Czar is intensely patriotic and devoted to Russia. When he does a thing he does it because he believes it to be for Russia's good. And the Russian people are back of the Czar to a man in his determination to fight this war out until it is ended with victory."

Turning for a moment to his own experiences, Mr. Washburn said:

"I consider myself the champion civilian evacuator in the world. I believe I have evacuated every place the Russian army evacuated. I long ago lost control of them. Sometimes I got out ahead of the army and sometimes not until after it left. But I always got out—and for that matter, so did the army."

"Russia to me today is the most interesting country in the world. It is so because of its great potentialities. France, Germany, Great Britain and the United States are well developed. Russia is not more than one-tenth developed."

"What the future has in store for Russia is beyond man's imagination. For myself I can hardly wait until I have recovered sufficient strength to return."

He—And, Judge, she's lost a lot of my money playing bridge.

She—Don't believe him, Judge. I don't know a thing about the game.

He—That's right, Judge.

## The Farm Home

Greater Home Comforts and Conveniences Essential for the Success of Farm Life

When the white man first came to Wisconsin his whole effort was put forth to wrest from the soil the maintenance for life. Every member of the family helped to clear the land, to plant the grain and to gather the harvest. The house was merely a shelter from the wolf, the bear, the winter's cold, the summer's heat. Little or no thought was given to its convenience, sanitation or comfort. As the forest lines moved farther and farther away from the little log house, the settlers realized that barns must be built to house the harvest and farm animals. Every dollar that could be earned had to be turned back into the farm to increase its yield and so the home, although the dearest thing to the heart of every man, was the last to be considered.

When great barns were raised and farm animals were comfortably housed, one by one comforts began to creep into the home. First, it was a good stove, then more convenient cooking utensils, then a white tablecloth and while dishes sent from the East, and then a room or two added and an adjoining woodshed built. With the increased bank account grew the hope of the new house, not a log house this, but a frame or brick house.

Today as we ride along the road we do not judge a man's prosperity by his broad fields or his great barns, but by the house in which he lives, and the way in which it is kept up. Unconsciously, when we see a house that is unpainted, whose roof seems to be sagging in, blinds off, door steps broken down, doorway littered with farm tools and no vestige of lawn or flowers, we say to ourselves, "That farm is not paying." As we judge a nation by the prosperity of its homes, so we judge the farm by the prosperity of the home.

The up-to-date farmer realizes that the greatest saving he can make is the saving of his wife's strength and health, because to her is entrusted the most precious thing on the farm, the rearing of the boys and girls, and if her nerves are not in the very best condition, it is impossible for her to enter sympathetically into the lives of her family; to help decide for the children the all-important questions that come to them. It is impossible for her to take a vital interest in the affairs of her husband, to be ready to assist in the work of the community and to help build up the rural schools, and yet these are the duties of every farm woman.

As machinery has taken the place of the hired man, so must machinery take the place of the hired girl who is today a scarce article in farm homes. The farmer who does most of the heavy work on his farm with the help of a gasoline engine must realize that washing and cleaning in the home can be done by the same or similar engine.

He must realize that the same law applies to the members of the family that applies to the dairy animals. The barns must be kept warm so that the cow uses all her energy to produce milk. So the home must be kept warm by a furnace so the family will be saved its strength to do the necessary work. Today the most needed thing on farms is well planned houses; houses in which every unnecessary step will be saved the wife and mother, and we are glad to say that with the great wave of prosperity that has come to Wisconsin, has persistently come the demand for conveniently planned houses from men of Wisconsin; and the Agricultural College of the University is now planning to send out plans for this new type of house that is being demanded. The proposed house plans will make provision for heating, lighting, disposal of sewage all at the very lowest cost.

The time has come in Wisconsin when we all realize that if we are going to save for Wisconsin her rural population we must put our best efforts on the building up of a home that will have all the conveniences of the city with all the glory of the country, so that when the boys and girls reach manhood and womanhood their one desire will be to remain on a portion of the old farm and rear a home patterned after the one in which they spent the happy years of their youth.—Hoard's Dairyman.

## Kaiser Sends Sword

Congratulates Ottoman Emperor on His Troops' Success on Gallipoli Peninsula

The German Emperor, according to a Constantinople despatch forwarded by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, has sent a sword to the Sultan of Turkey together with a congratulatory message in recognition of the success of the Turkish campaign on the Gallipoli Peninsula. He congratulated the Sultan upon a great victory which had brought to an end the severe attacks of "impudent enemies," and sent the sword to immortalize the commemoration of a great victory, "a sword which during a war undertaken for defence and right shall be pointed at the heads of the enemy." The Emperor expressed the conviction that God's help would in the end secure victory.

The Kaiser also sent a sword to Enver Pasha.

"Can anyone here tell me about Good Friday?" he asked of the class of slum children.

"Sure!" cried the boy in the corner. "He was the guy that done cnores for Robinson Crusoe."

## BRITISH SUBMARINE BLOCKADE HAS STOPPED GERMAN COMMERCE

GERMANY'S COUNTER MEASURES UNSUCCESSFUL

The British Navy's Grip is Gradually Tightening, and Enemy's Trade With Scandinavia has been Completely cut off by the Activity of the British Submarines

The German navy has recently treated us to no little display of force at the southern end of the Baltic.

Reports tell of cruisers and destroyers dashing hither and thither, now attacking the British steamer Theima in Swedish territorial waters, now steaming up through the Sound and into the Cattegat, only to come flying back helter-skelter to German waters "as if the devil were after them." It appears that in this case the "devil" was a flotilla of British destroyers, for we hear that our ships have been seen in force in this eastern arm of the North Sea, and that they have escorted two flotillas of submarines down the Cattegat as far as Elsinore, at the north end of the Sound.

This German parade of force is, on the face of it, merely another attempt to cope with our submarines, but at the back there are signs of uneasiness and even of panic.

Germany is getting very nervous of the Baltic blockade, says Mr. John F. H. Pollen, an authority and writer on naval affairs.

It has not "petered out" as she expected, but on the contrary it is growing in intensity. Germany's counter measures have been totally unsuccessful, for we have not as yet lost a single submarine; above all, the need of iron ore, cotton, and foodstuffs is being daily more felt, and perhaps the "open road to the East" is not producing the supply of raw materials that Germany anticipated.

The re-opening of the enemy's trade routes to Scandinavia is becoming more and more essential, but the waters of the Baltic are swarming with our submarines, and this re-opening is as far off as is ever was.

Could Germany close the Sound effectively to our submarines and could she then raise an impenetrable wall of mines and nets from her coasts to the limit of Sweden's territorial waters, there might yet be some hope that German merchantmen could cross the seas in safety.

Past events seem to indicate that Germany can never raise such a barrier, for, in naval warfare, apart from the unenviable credit of initiating a campaign of murder on the high seas, she has shown no such ingenuity in her plans as can lead us to suppose

that her naval officers can in any way compete with ours in dash, in spirit, or in that wonderful faculty of adaptation to circumstances that has been the outstanding feature of our conduct in this war.

The British navy's grip is tightening, and the swarm of submarines is going to show Germany what a submarine blockade is, and the lesson will not be too pleasant.

In the Mediterranean the list of casualties among merchantmen is quite small, and no transports have recently been attacked, though an enormous number of these ships have been plying to and fro in the Middle Sea.

It would seem that the navy has got this submarine menace well in hand, and though we must expect a new outburst of activity on the part of the U-Boats, and must prepare ourselves for some losses among our numerous transports, it seems certain that we shall not suffer any serious hindrance to our operations in the Balkans.

But there is another aspect of Germany's piracy campaign which must certainly be taken into account.

I refer to the possibility of attacks being made on our hospital ships. The German Wireless Press has for some days past contained lying statements to the effect that we are using hospital ships to carry munitions of war. The secretary of the admiralty has just issued a further absolute denial of these falsehoods. The first appearance of the hospital ship lies was quickly followed by the announcement that the Anglia with 400 wounded on board had been sunk by a mine!

It was further suggested that the mines had drifted in from our own fields in the North Sea, but this is proved false by the fact that a heavy southwesterly gale had raged for several days before the disaster. The most probable explanation is that a German mine-laying submarine, taking advantage of this gale, released a number of floating mines at the entrance to the Channel, trusting to their sinking something as they were carried up the Channel.

But the navy is on the spot and can no doubt afford adequate protection to our wounded as they return from the seat of war.

## How Canada Aids the Allies

Over Eight Million Shells Have Already Gone Forward to Britain

The statement of business that has been transacted in Canada in behalf of the British government since the outbreak of the war shows that there have been orders given to Canada for 22,800,000 shells, and that over 8,000,000 shells out of that number have already gone forward to Britain.

The cost of all the component parts required in the manufacturing of the total order for shells, including the machinery and assembling, is estimated at \$282,000,000. In addition there have been orders from the war office for cartridge cases, primers, forgings, etc., amounting to \$20,000,000, making a total slightly exceeding \$300,000,000. The actual shipments of ammunition that have gone forward to Great Britain from the factories of Canada have amounted to 2,000,000 "fixed" and 6,000,000 "unfixed" shells. This total output of 8,000,000 shells out of 22,800,000 contracted for represents an actual expenditure up to the end of last year of \$65,000,000.

The latest available figures also show that there are some 422 plants engaged in filling contracts at present under the direction of the Imperial munitions board. The different kind of shells that are being manufactured for the British government in this country are as follows: Fifteen pounder shrapnel empty, 15-pounder shrapnel fixed, 18-pounder high explosive empty, 18-pounder high explosive fixed, 4.5 howitzer empty, 4.5 howitzer fixed (except loading), 60-pounder high explosive empty, 6-inch high explosive empty, 8-inch explosive empty, 9.2-inch high explosive empty.

## "Not Sufficiently Pulped"

However ardently other Germans may desire peace von Hindenburg, in an interview with Paul Goldmann, confessed that Germany's enemies at present desired no peace, adding, "They are not yet sufficiently pulped." "We must continue, therefore, to press them, since they will not admit any of our successes."

He regards the German tactical situation as excellent—"particularly in the east the German army has reached the most favorable strategic line conceivable."

He believes the Russian reserves which are now called out can only complete the existing cadres, but not create new armies. He further said it would fill them with "special joy if the war were not to terminate until the three chief culprits—England, Serbia, and Italy—have been punished as they deserve."

Von Hindenburg's education has not yet been completed. He will talk otherwise after a bit!

## Patriotic Fund Work

Receipts and Advances in the Provinces Are Tabulated

The Canadian Patriotic Fund executive has issued a provincial analysis of the receipts and expenditures of the fund for the period ending December 31, 1915, illustrating the advantage of relegating to a national fund the responsibility of maintaining the wives and children of the soldiers.

"In certain parts of the country a little hostility was shown during the early months of the war to the national undertaking," says the statement, "the craze for local autonomy causing leading citizens of certain towns to prefer to retain control of their own funds rather than entrust them to the Canadian National Patriotic Fund. This attitude is now practically non-existent. Had it been general a glance at the following lists will show that, while more than ample provisions would have been made to soldiers' families in Eastern Canada, they would have had a hard time in certain of the western provinces. The principle at the back of the national fund is that a community shall contribute to the extent of its ability and draw to the extent of its needs. In the cases of Alberta and British Columbia, the former would not equal the latter. In both provinces enlistment has been heavy, while until recently there was a pronounced scarcity of funds. Perhaps this same condition still obtains in British Columbia. The National Patriotic Fund, however, insures the soldier's family against want, no matter what local conditions may be."

The following statement is by provinces to December 31, 1915, approximately:

	Received.	Advanced.
Nova Scotia ..	269,782.57	217,508.92
Prince Edward Island .....	36,643.50	9,700.00
New Brunswick ..	281,510.72	194,691.61
Quebec .....	1,982,228.46	1,012,558.32
Ontario .....	2,812,027.84	1,766,215.42
Manitoba (head office only) ..	56,911.27	In. Asso.)
Saskatchewan ..	368,313.43	300,000.00
Alberta .....	370,540.73	665,048.61
B. Columbia ..	411,304.08	483,004.22
Yukon .....	20,000	
Newfoundland ..		2,211.50
Head Office ..	152,590.69	

## Invite Premiers to Visit Canada

An official invitation has been extended to the premiers of Australia and New Zealand, who are en route to Great Britain to confer with the imperial authorities, to make the return trip by way of Canada. It is expected they will accept.

The antipodean premiers' mission is similar to that of Sir Robert Borden in England last summer.



## Seed Grain

Farmers Should be Careful in Selection of Seed From Which They Hope to Secure a Good Crop

That old law of heredity that "like begets like" is just as true of the seed that is planted in the ground as it is of the cattle that are bred. Every farmer knows that in breeding live stock the greatest care must be exercised in the selection of the animals to be bred, and that by consistently following the practice of breeding only from the best, and discarding the poor animals, the herd is gradually built up until it consists only of first class animals. The value of such animals much exceeds that of the ordinary kind, but the cost of keeping the best animal is no greater than that of keeping the poorer, unprofitable kind.

Practically the same principle applies in the use of seed, and farmers should be just as careful in their selection of the seed from which they hope to harvest a bountiful crop. If he uses a poor quality of seed he must expect a crop that is anything but bountiful and probably very poor in quality; but it will cost just as much to produce the poor crop, that is to plant, cultivate and harvest, as it will to produce the bountiful crop from good seed.

Poor seed may cost perhaps half as much as good seed, but usually it is largely adulterated, and of that which is true to name frequently not more than 50 per cent. will germinate, with the result that not more than from one-quarter to one-third of the seed used will grow. This means that if the grower wishes to get an ordinarily good stand he must use from two to four times as much as he would of the good seed, and in addition will have to contend with a heavy growth of weeds which will grow with the crop plants, robbing them of their needed moisture and nourishment, and consequently impairing the results, unless they are promptly removed by much extra labor. The poor seed also usually produces quite a large proportion of weak plants, most of which die from lack of vitality, or, if they come to maturity, usually produce little if anything in the way of a crop.

On the other hand, good seed, properly planted in good ground, and the crop properly cared for, will cost no more to mature than the poor seed, and, under ordinary conditions, the result will be good crops of fine quality which will usually command good prices.

Good seed should be strong or able to produce good vigorous plants; it should be free from disease, true to type or variety, and free from impurities or adulterations. In the purchase of seed, care should be taken to see that it is the best obtainable of the variety wanted; that it has been carefully cleaned to take out all the lighter grains as well as the weed seeds, as far as possible, and then it should be carefully tested for germination. Good seed should show a germination of from 90 to 95 per cent. of strong sprouts, and such seed when properly planted in moderate quantity will produce a more profitable crop than several times the quantity of poor seed, as it will be both larger in quantity and finer in quality. A good plan is to get samples of the seed you contemplate buying and test them for germination and purity before purchasing.

If using your own home-grown seed get it ready for sowing during the slack winter season. Set aside the best you have for seeding purposes, and at the first opportunity put it through the fanning mill again and again till all the weed seeds and small and light grains are eliminated. Then on some stormy day start a fire in your workshop stove and hand-pick your seed grain. By this method only large plump seeds, true to type find their way to the seed box. Hand-picking does not take long and it is time very profitably spent.—Montreal Family Herald.

## The Boy Scouts' Forest Book

Under this title, the Canadian Forestry association will issue shortly 15,000 copies of a 20 page booklet designed especially for the use of Boy Scouts. Through the kind co-operation of the honorary secretary of the Boy Scout movement, Mr. Gerald H. Brown of Ottawa, a very careful distribution will be made by sending packets of the books to the various local masters with instructions to place one in the hands of each Scout.

The booklet should be an attractive publication as it will contain 10 pages of half-tone illustrations and about 10 pages of reading matter. The army of Boy Scouts of 1915 will be the bosses of the country a few years hence. It is highly important that the attractive truths of forestry conservation should reach them at their present stage.

As an added incentive to study the "Forest Book" carefully, the association will offer substantial cash prizes for essays to be written upon a set of questions. Full particulars of the essay competition and prizes will appear in each copy of the booklet.

## Canada Will Aid in Economic Pressure

The Canadian government is in full sympathy with and is prepared to co-operate on the terms of the resolution of the British house for the lessening of economic pressure upon Germany.

At the outset of the war orders were passed prohibiting all trade with the enemy. They have been maintained. Such trade is not only prohibited directly, but steps have been taken to prevent any indirect traffic as well. The government has taken power to control petroleum export, while the export of Canadian nickel is permitted only under guarantee that none of it is to be of enemy destination.

## Striking a Balance

As Between Great Britain and Germany, the British Have the Best of the Argument

The right to use the sea Germany can only regain in two ways—by compelling Great Britain to relinquish command of the seas or by complying with the terms fixed by Great Britain as the price of the use of the seas. One would be the consequence of victory, the other of defeat. But up to the present moment Germany has not been able in the smallest way to exert any force upon Great Britain to compel her to give up the mastery of the seas. Every effort made by the Germans has ended in decisive defeat.

If you set against the German occupation of 8,400 square miles of French territory the British control of the sea, you have measured the exact condition between the contending powers of the west. It is plain that no hardship of France is comparable with that of Germany, because France, thanks to British sea power, is able to get coal and iron from abroad. She has now been able to reorganize her industrial establishments in such fashion that what used to be made at Lille and at Roubaix, at St. Quentin and Tourcoing—that is, the things essential to national life and comfort—are made elsewhere.

In addition, France has lost many men and a few districts have been ravaged, either by reason of the actual conflict or because of German wantonness. This represents a capital loss, but it does not represent a capital loss greatly in excess of that suffered by Germany in her colonies and in the paralysis or destruction of her merchant marine. As for French casualties, they are certainly not in excess of German proportionately, and British are so far inconsiderable, compared with German—2,250,000 for the latter against 500,000 for the former, according to the last official figures. It should be noted, too, that the German figures are for Prussia alone, whose population is not far from that of Great Britain.

Now, if peace were to be considered today, it is plain that Germany would have to evacuate France, and Belgium as well. In no other way could she persuade the British to permit her ships to sail the seas, and she has no present means of compelling such British consent. But this would be to restore things to their exact status before the war. It would mean that for her tremendous sacrifices Germany had gained nothing from France or from Great Britain, but had lost her colonies.—New York Tribune.

## A Herd of Cattalo

New Breed of Animal With a Mixture of Cattle and Buffalo Blood

The herd of Cattalo, recently purchased by the Dominion government, from the estate of the late Mossom Boyd, has just been received at the Scott station, for the winter months. As this is the only herd in Canada, they are attracting considerable attention.

The Cattalo are a mixture of cattle and buffalo blood. They are larger animals than either the buffalo or cattle, the cows weighing from 1,500 to 1,600 pounds. They have the buffalo coat, and dress out from 5 to 10 per cent. more meat than an ordinary steer. As a class, they appear to be hardy, and splendid rangers, facing the storm like the buffalo, instead of drifting with the wind, as do the cattle or sheep.

The main difficulty in the way of establishing this new breed, is the lack of fertility, particularly in the males. If these difficulties can be overcome, and a new breed established, with the buffalo coat, high dressing percentage, and hardness, it will mean much to Western Canada.

The herd is running on a large pasture field on the station, and do not appear to suffer from the cold. They are fed oat sheaves once a day. They appear no wilder than ordinary range cattle.

## Manitoba's Fisheries

Fisheries have not in the general run of business been considered an important factor in the commercial figuring of the province of Manitoba, but the fish production in the province during the last five years has totalled \$4,826,071, not very far short of \$5,000,000. The fish catch of the province during the past five years has been valued as follows:

1910	1,003,385
1911	1,302,779
1912	1,113,486
1913	800,149
1914	606,272

This fish has all been produced by the inland lakes and rivers of Manitoba and it is believed that there will be a big increase in the production from the prairie provinces during 1916 more especially in the lakes of the Peace River country and in various parts of northern Manitoba which are now being brought closer to civilization by railway transportation. There are numerous large lakes in northern Manitoba which abound in fish but which have not been profitable for the fishing industry on account of the lack of shipping facilities.

A rancher at Cayley, Alberta, recently disposed of 217 head of ranch steers at a net price of a little over \$80 per head. These steers were taken straight from the range without any grain feeding or other special preparation, but were in such excellent condition that they were bought specially for the Christmas trade. Another shipment of 100 head made from the same point to Seattle averaged the raiser seventy dollars each.

## British Officer Bags Sixty-Seven Trawlers

Captured Fleet of German Vessels Now Anchored at Dover

Charles Bigelow, a New York merchant, with a branch office in Liverpool, who arrived in New York recently, told of the recent capture of sixty-seven German steam fighting trawlers by the strategy of a British naval officer. The captured fleet is now at anchor at Dover.

"About a month ago," he said, "the commander of a destroyer which had been out to the North Sea fishing fleet found three German fishing trawlers on the German coast with the British and French boats. He went on board to see if they had any guns, and finding nothing suspicious, he told their skippers to go ahead. Three days later he picked up the fleet again and found eleven Germans there instead of three, and repeated his former program.

"Two weeks later the same commander found that the number of German trawlers had increased to fifteen, and still he did not interfere, although he made sure they were not armed. On December 20 the commander, leading a squadron of five destroyers, visited the North Sea fishing fleet, and captured sixty-seven trawlers which were taken into Dover. I do not know what the value of the vessels is, but they will be very useful to the admiralty for mine sweepers. The cargoes of fish brought \$15,000 at Dover."

## Suffering of Serb Army

Army Encountered Terrible Hardships in its Fight

Hardships encountered by the Serb army in its flight through the mountains of Albania are described in a letter to the Paris Temps sent from Scutari.

"This is the sixth capital Serbia has had during the two months," says the writer. "After Nish it was Kraljevo, then Raska, Mitrovitza, Pristina and, finally, Scutari.

"As a tourist I am acquainted with the Alps, the Carpathians and the Pyrenees, but I have never seen such goat paths for roads running along the edge of terrible precipices and the sides of peaks in the clouds. The officials of the Serbian government rode little mountain ponies, but often they had to abandon their mounts and go on foot. I have seen their horses slip and fall into abysses. Sometimes, one had to go on all fours. Some, to avoid vertigo, had to be guided with closed eyes.

"Then there was snow, which caused fresh suffering. Roads were worn through the snow a yard deep. Albanian guerrillas were taking pot shots at us from behind rocks high up or from opposite sides of the canyons.

"The army could not bring its guns and convoys through such country. When we began to enter it we had to destroy automobiles, wagons vehicles and every sort of gun. Officers and soldiers wept as they demolished their guns, those pieces of steel which they called their 'French friends,' the ordnance having been made at Creusot. The men had been attached to them and many artilleers served the same gun for years. Some officers refused to destroy their pieces, saying they preferred to use their last bit of strength in trying to save them; and some of them have succeeded and actually have brought their guns across.

"Altogether there have arrived by various routes six thousand women and children. The tragedy of the situation is that the army has almost nothing to eat. The soldiers had no bread for four days, but small quantities of flour were kept for the women and children."

## Marquis and Red Fife Wheat

Professor Cutler of University of Saskatchewan Discusses Varieties

That the farmers of Saskatchewan should pin their faith on Marquis and Red Fife varieties of wheat and should take especial care to select pure seed were two of the emphatic statements made by Prof. G. H. Cutler at Saskatoon in an address to the students of the short courses in agriculture.

About one hundred delegates were present. Prof. Cutler addressed them on "A Study in Types and Varieties in Wheat."

"The hybrid varieties of wheat which have been employed in the west have now served their time. The coming of Marquis wheat which was bred for earliness as well as quality has superseded the hybrid varieties and we have discarded them from our lists. We hope in the near future to have so improved Marquis and Red Fife by selection that we will have pure lines of these varieties which will be better and more productive than the present. These will be available for distribution on a large scale within the next four or five years.

He discussed the macaroni and durum wheats at considerable length, and said that Canadian millers have not the equipment for dealing with these wheats although in the States they had been commanding wide attention. He said that Alaska wheat was useless as a flour wheat.

## Half of Crop Still in Hands of Farmers

Figures supplied by the Grand Trunk Pacific, Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific railways, report that on December 31, 1915, there had been handled by these roads a total of 43,820,000 bushels of wheat. It is estimated that not much more than half of the wheat crop of 1915 is out of the hands of the farmers at present.

## The Fiery Cross

Canada Will Soon Have the Most Powerful Army Ever Assembled on This Continent

It is a common belief that conscription is a new thing since feudal times in British countries. This is an error. When the war of 1812 began, for example, the last time Canada was in danger, the legislatures of both Upper and Lower Canada passed conscription bills, which authorized the governors to embody unmarried men for one year, relieving half the number embodied by fresh drafts at the expiration of that period. The Canadians who drove the American invaders back across the border in 1812 were conscripts but most of them were willing enough.

It is of interest that the burden of enforcing at the sword's point the principle of the Monroe doctrine may be shifted to Canada if the United States does not add to her regular army and supply her sedentary militia with modern arms. Canada will have at the close of the war the most powerful army ever assembled in the western hemisphere. The army of the war of rebellion united could not cope successfully with the Canadian army of 500,000 men, equipped with the Lee-Enfield and with stupendous modern artillery.

The fact that Canada is about to become a military nation on a continental scale is hard for us to realize. That Canada, practicing the arts of peace and in the full tide of happiness and prosperity, should be called on to raise an army of half a million men for active service would have surpassed belief two years ago. Only the terrible fact that the powers of Moloch threaten home and freedom could transmute a peaceful state like Canada into a formidable warrior nation, a marvellous metamorphosis indeed. The creation of a modern army of half a million men is not a matter of assembling that vast number of men merely. The aviation corps, the mechanical transport, the artillery, the hospital service and the other branches that a modern fighting machine must possess, have to be developed and brought to a high state of efficiency. The output of hundreds of munition plants are needed to supply such an army with ammunition. To pay, feed and fill the gaps in such an army is an incredible task for a country like Canada to perform. Yet it will be done. It is an error to suppose, as some worthy people in the United States appear to think, that this Canadian army will ever become a menace. As soon as the war is over it will be disbanded, to reassemble, like the vigilance committee of the early times in the west, whenever it is again required. It will be a volunteer army. No volunteer army ever was a menace.—Vancouver Sun.

## Praise for Princess Pats

Farewell Order Issued by British Brigade Commander on Transfer of Battalion

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has received a copy of the farewell order issued by brigadier-General W. E. B. Smith, commander of the 80th British Infantry Brigade, upon the transfer of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry from the 80th Brigade to the Canadian Army Corps troops.

The order was as follows: "On the departure of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, the general officer commanding takes the opportunity of placing on record his keen appreciation of the splendid services rendered by this battalion to the 80th brigade.

"This battalion joined the brigade on its formation at Winchester in November, 1914, and has remained with it ever since.

"The gallantry of the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry during the fighting at St. Eloi, and later during the second battle of Ypres, when the battalion hung on to its trenches with unparalleled tenacity and lost over 75 per cent. of its effectives, has won for it not only the admiration of its comrades, but when the history of the war is written will earn for the regiment a reputation which will stand amongst the highest in the record of the exploits of the British army.

"The general officer commanding, in bidding them farewell and expressing the deepest regret at their departure, knows that he is not only voicing the sentiments of himself and his staff, but also of those of the whole of their comrades of the 80th Brigade."

## Historic Inn Closed

"The Three Pigeons," one of England's oldest and most famous inns, and the sole existing tavern of Elizabethan times, was closed recently by the Middlesex Licensing Justices, in accordance with a movement inaugurated some time ago by the temperance leaders to restrict the number of licensed inns.

"The Three Pigeons" was used as a background for the low comedy scenes in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," and Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," and is alluded to in Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend." The inn, perhaps, has had more literary associations than any other English tavern.

In a study of the effects of the present war upon future generations, published in the Journal of Heredity, Prof. Roswell H. Johnson, of the University of Pittsburgh, says the quality of the men in the armies of the combatants as compared with the rest of the world is so high that "the human species is at present declining in inherent quality faster than in any previous similar length of time."

## Women Eligible For Legislature

Manitoba Government Has Considered Matter in Favorable Light

If the women of Manitoba, after getting the vote, want to elect members of their own sex to the legislature, they will be free to do so. This opinion was expressed in government circles. It is known that the government has considered the problem and the statement was made that a decision has been reached, the government being prepared, it is reported, to pass the necessary legislation should the women express a desire to have feminine representatives in the house.

In actual fact, the admission of a large new class to the rights of the franchise no doubt implies recognition of its right to choose its own representatives. It is pointed out, however, that the enfranchisement of the women will not in itself remove their present disqualification for election to the house. The education law defines the qualifications required of candidates, and among them it is required that they shall be of the male sex. In order to admit women to the house the statutes would have to be amended, redefining the qualifications of candidates.

More than one cabinet minister, it is believed, holds the view that the enfranchisement of women must bring in its train the speedy abolition of all discriminations against them.

## Russia's Handicap

Internal Troubles and Other Problems Do Not Distract Attention From the War

Writing in the Outlook, Mr. Gregory Mason, who left Russia in November last, discusses at some length the internal troubles that have proved such a hindrance to the Far Eastern Empire in the prosecution of the war. As he truly observes, Russia has two wars on her hands, and until she finally surmounted her domestic difficulties she cannot hope to concentrate all her energies on the military task by which she is confronted. The new wine of a liberalized Russia is bursting the old bottles, and the process has reached its climax at a moment when the invader is on Russian soil. Invariably followed by legislative reforms in the past, war in the present instance has been accompanied by an internal revolution which, while hastening the hour of freedom for the people, has proved to be embarrassing in face of a powerful foe. The marvel is that the Russian armies have accomplished so much amid the distractions of a domestic upheaval. Not satisfied with assailing the enemy without with all the fervor of a religious war, the Russian people have turned with intensified fury upon the Germanic foe within—the reactionary forces of a decadent feudalism whose ancient privileges have barred the way to individual liberty and political power for the masses in Russia.

Another problem that handicaps Russia is "the unnecessary shortage of sugar, flour and coal," due to inadequate transportation facilities. The cities especially feel the pinch, and sugar and bread lines stretching for several blocks in Petrograd and Moscow were of common occurrence during the fall and early winter. In a country like Russia revolution may assume ugly proportions when accompanied by an artificial famine traceable to the neglect of the bureaucracy in past years to provide railways. The bitter cold of a Russian winter may well intensify the spirit of anarchy that lurks in the shadow of the bread line in a country where food is plentiful but where the inadequate facilities for distribution are completely out of gear owing to pressing military demands. Mr. Mason observed signs of popular unrest everywhere, but particularly in Moscow. The Russians no longer fear the secret agencies of the bureaucracy. Their tongues are loosed and they talk freely. The engrossing topic of conversation is not the war, but politics. They do not fear the foe without. All Russia is as one man in the confident assurance of ultimate mastery over the Prussian who has desolated Serbia, Poland and Galicia. The peasants are no longer unthinking serfs. At wayside railway stations the illiterates of a year ago are begging newspapers from travelers through the car windows. The country is thrilling with new life. Young Russia has arrived—expectant, hopeful; above all, determined.

The German Emperor from without prays for a hard winter, for scarcity of food, and for revolution in Russia. But the instinct of the people is sound. The Russian will not gratify the German. He knows that with the Prussian yoke on his neck his last state would be worse than the first. He thrills with deepest emotion as he hears the call of the Slav in other lands. He will first settle his account with the Prussian despot. Then—reform or revolution in Russia.

Fruit growers in the fertile valleys of British Columbia have had a season of considerable prosperity. Apples shipped from Penticton this year (not including express shipments) total 130 cars compared with 45 cars last season. Shipments of general fruits from the Penticton district show an increase over last year of almost 100 per cent.

Laird—Well, Sandy, you are getting very bent. Why don't you stand straight up like me, man?

Sandy—Eh, mon, do you see that field o' corn over there?

"I do."

"Weel, ye'll notice that the full heads hang down and the empty ones stand up."



# SPRINGTIME!

is near at hand, and field work will soon be the order of the day.

Will it catch you unprepared to take advantage of the fine, bright, sunny days—or will you see to it now that your line of machinery is adequate to handle your spring work? The prudent farmer will either have his old machines put in good repair, or he will replace or add to his present equipment with the up-to-date, A1,

## Massey-Harris Machines

And we are ready to supply whatever you need.

### Our New All Steel (steel box) Seed Drill

will appeal to you as a practical, long-service machine. You should see it.

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED  
McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company, Ltd.  
AGENTS. DIDSBURY, ALBERTA

#### ESTRAY

On the N. W. 1-4 Sec. 6, Tp. 31, Rge. 3, W. 5th M., property of F. K. Oliver, light red Shorthorn heifer, coming three years old. Branded on left ribs 6 N. center circle under. HORN ROSS, Brand Reader.

#### ESTRAY

On the premises of C. A. Foss, S. W. 1-4 Sec. 32, Tp. 31, Rge. 3, W. 5th. Sorrel filly, rising 3 years old, silver mane and tail. Some white on right front and left hind foot. Weight about 700. Branded on left hip 1 X not distinct. HORN ROSS, Brand Reader.

#### FARM FOR RENT OR SALE

Choice half section, north half Sec. 5, Tp. 31, Rge. 1, 2 1/2 miles south-east of town, known as the C. C. Williams place. Good buildings. Will rent on shares or sell on easy terms. Phone or write J. A. Knoepfli, Calgary.

#### ESTRAY

On the premises of H. H. Reimer, S. W. 1-4 of 15-31-4, W. 5, red and white Shorthorn cow, a few white spots, white spot in face, about 8 yrs. old, no visible brand. White cow with a few red hairs around muzzle, red ears, about 5 yrs. old, no visible brand. Bull, brindle, with a few white spots on, with long horns turning partly up; about 6 yrs. old, no visible brand. HORN ROSS, Brand Reader.

## NOTICE!

### WANTED TO RENT

A Farm in the District of Didsbury

Address—

JERRY FIKE,

CROSSFIELD, - ALTA.

#### CLOSING-OUT

### AUCTION SALE

O. W. HAAG

Under instructions from O. W. Haag, I will sell by public auction at his farm 5 miles east and 1 mile north of Didsbury, and 1 1/2 mile north of the Gore school, on

Wed'day, March 8th, 1916

the following, consisting of:  
7 HEAD HORSES—Bay saddle mare, 6 yrs., in foal, wgt. 900; yearling filly, Clyde; span geldings, bay and black, 7 yrs., wgt. 2900; span hay mares, in foal, 7 and 8 yrs., wgt. 2700; black gelding, good single and double driver, extra good stock horse.

50 HEAD CATTLE, (Shorthorn breeding)—30 Choice dairy cows, some fresh and balance to calve soon; 8 heifers, 2 and 3 yrs. old, in calf; 6 steers, 2 to 4 yrs. old; 6 calves.

IMPLEMENTS—Disc harrow; democrat; hay rack; Mandt wagon and box; hay rake; Deering 8 ft. binder; Deering, Big Four 5 ft. mower; McCormick 5 ft. mower; Hoosier press drill; Emerson gang plow, 14 in. with breaker bottom; John Deere 16 inch sulky plow; 4 sec. lean harrow and eveners; tongue cultivator; fanning mill; I. H. C. pump engine and pump jack; hay stacker and buck; set blacksmith tools.

HARNESS, FOWL, POTATOES—Democrat harness; 2 sets work harness; set single harness; several dozen hens; about 35 bushels potatoes.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Large size Home Comfort stove, base burner, 2 bedsteads, steel Malleable range, dresser, commode, bed springs, mattress, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to start at 12.30 p.m. sharp.

Lunch at 12 o'clock.

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 9 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. 5 per cent. off for cash on all sums over \$20. No property to be removed until settled for.

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer  
W. G. Liesemer, Clerk

### AUCTION SALE

C. C. WILLIAMS

Under instructions from C. C. Williams, I will sell by public auction on Sec. 5, Tp. 31, Rge. 1, W. 5th M., 1 1/2 miles south and 1 mile east of Didsbury, on

Thursday, March 9th, 1916

the following, consisting of:

HORSES—Team drivers, 4 and 5 yrs., mare and gelding; team in foal, 5 and 6 yrs., wgt. 2600; mare, 12 yrs., wgt. 1600, supposed in foal; driving hack horse, gentle, 11 yrs., wgt. 1300; saddle pony, gentle for children; mule, 4 yrs., we broken; registered Clyde station, 4 yrs., wgt. 1600; registered Clyde station, 2 yrs.; number horse blankets; one fancy all wool horse blanket.

CATTLE—5 milk cows, due to freshen early; 5 2 yr. old heifers, in calf; 5 yearlings; 50 chickens.

IMPLEMENTS—Adams wagon, steel skein, complete, nearly new; Mandt wagon, complete; troughs; democrat, nearly new; open buggy; Massey-Harris binder; grindstone; Massey-Harris mower; harrow cart; Massey-Harris rake; 22 disc drill; disc harrow; 3 sec. lever harrow; Emerson 14 in. gang plow; forks; 22 wheel packer; slip scraper; wheelbarrow; vice; shovels; axes; chains; self feeder; buck saw; cream coolers, etc.

HARNESS, Etc.—3 set heavy harness; stock saddle; 1-2 set plough harness; English saddle; set driving harness; a number of horse collars.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Etc.—3 Heavy iron beds, white, green and gilt, with springs and mattress; large solid oak dresser; Vernis Marten gilt bed, brass trimmed, all iron springs and extra good felt cotton mattress; small mahogany dresser; light weight bed with spring and mattress; Child's safety iron bed with spring and mattress; sanitary steel bed couch, with all cotton mattress; large solid oak chiffonier, with glass mirror; 2 solid oak library tables, one extra good; large solid oak, library rocker, with leather seat; 2 sitting room rocking chairs; small sewing rocking chair; 6 dining or bed room chairs, solid oak; child's upright piano; 6 solid oak and bolted dining chairs; doll's wicker cradle; extra heavy, large, solid oak dining table, carrying its leaves inside; small solid oak buffet with glass front; solid oak china cabinet; solid oak book case, small; solid oak hall seat with shoes, box attached, and large mirror and hat rack; 3 small stand tables; girls typewriter; 2 useful costumes, oak and cherry, both strong; heavy early English parlor rocker; high chair and trunk; large covered couch clothes box; window shades; lace curtains; carpets; quantity pictures; wash bench; Majestic steel range, 15 gal. reservoir, good as new; One-minute washer, good as new; copper boiler; wringer; 3 small kitchen tables; kitchen cabinet; lawn seat; large quantity granite ware, including all kinds of cooking kettles and baking pans; galvanized tubs; 15 gal. Leader churn, new; butter worker; family scales; Magnet cream separator, good; lawn mower, large; 8 quart ice cream freezer; quantity China dishes; glassware; stone jars and glass sealers; milk buckets; post hole digger; timothy hand seeder; rubber tire doll buggy large kitchen cupboard and many other articles.

Sale to commence at 11 a.m. sharp  
Lunch at noon.

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 9 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. 4 per cent. off for cash on all sums over \$20.00.

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer  
W. G. Liesemer, Clerk

### AUCTION SALE

C. E. & V. A. EDGERTON

Under instructions from Messrs. C. E. & V. A. Edgerton, I will sell by public auction on the N. E. 1-4 Sec. 16, Tp. 32, Rge. 3, W. 5th M., 11 miles west and 3 miles south of Olds, 9 miles west and 6 miles north of Didsbury, 3 miles east and 1 mile south of Harnett, on

Tuesday, March 7th, 1916

the following, consisting of:

26 HEAD HORSES—Team black mares, 3 and 6 yrs., in foal, wgt. 2600; bay horse, 8 yrs., wgt. 1400; bay mare, 9 yrs., in foal, wgt. 1300; brown mare, 9 yrs., in foal, wgt. 1150; grey mare, 3 yrs., in foal, wgt. 1150; sorrel horse, 8 yrs., wgt. 1150; saddle horse, 5 yrs., wgt. 1050; team ponies, mares, one in foal, 2 and 3 yrs; grey gelding, 2 yrs; brood mare, 12 yrs., in foal, wgt. 1300; brood mare, 8 yrs., in foal, wgt. 900; saddle mare, 7 yrs., in foal, wgt. 1050; sorrel mare, 12 yrs., in foal, wgt. 1050; brown 2 yr. old filly; 3 yearling fillies; 3 yearling geldings; child's driver, mare, 12 yrs., wgt. 1050; 3 sucking colts.

27 HEAD CATTLE—14 A1 dairy cows, 3 fresh, balance to freshen in March and April; A1 grade Shorthorn bull, 3 yrs.; 2 heifers, 2 yrs., supposed in calf; 3 yearling heifers, 2 young calves; 3 heifer calves, 9 months; 2 heifer calves, 6 months; ram; 5 ewes; wether; 85 chickens, all young; 500 bus. oats, 6 tons hay, if not sold before day of sale.

MACHINERY, Etc.—Mandt wagon, complete; wagon box; top buggy democrat; grindstone; McCormick binder, 6 ft.; Massey-Harris drill, 10 ft.; Emerson sulky plow, 16 in.; Ideal Deering mower, 5 ft.; Tiger rake, 10 ft.; set harrows; breaking plow, 16 in.; set bobbleighs; 2 sets heavy harness; buggy harness; set plow harness; single harness; garden plow; log chains; saws; crowbar; Melotte cream separator; first class Old Trusty 175-egg incubator; cream cans; churn; bedsteads; washing machine; chairs; springs; pans chest of drawers; clock, and other articles too numerous to mention.

There will be no reserve bid as the proprietors are leaving the country.

Sale to start at 10.30 p.m. sharp.

Lunch at Noon

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 9 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes, bearing interest at 8 per cent. 4 per cent. off for cash on all sums over \$20.

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer  
W. G. Liesemer, Clerk

# BELGIAN RELIEF



YOU CAN MAKE THIS VISION A REALITY!

"UNLESS we get more assistance, hundreds of thousands of the seven million people still in Belgium will actually starve."

H. HOOVER,

President, Commission for Relief in Belgium.

A BAG OF FLOUR SUPPORTS  
A BELGIAN FAMILY A MONTH

BELGIUM'S need is very great. Western Canada will surely help. The Belgian Relief Committee for Southern Alberta asks all those who feel sorry for that brave nation to assist in supporting its starving millions by a contribution of money. \$5.00 will maintain a Belgian family for several weeks. Western Canada is prosperous, safe and happy in the midst of war; Belgium is shot-ridden, cold and hungry for Canada's sake.

DO NOT DELAY.

Send your subscription, large or small, to the

Honorary Secretary,  
Belgian Relief Committee

For Southern Alberta,

HERALD BUILDING : CALGARY

or to Mrs. H. E. Osmond, care of Didsbury Pioneer



### Reaching the People

A prominent real estate dealer in Toronto says that he gets better and quicker results from the Classified Want Ads. than from any other kind of publicity. He states that the results are out of proportion to the small expense involved.

There is a moral in that for you if you want to reach the people.

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## New Industry At Victoria

Manufacture of Iodine and Potash From Kelp

A new industry which has wonderful possibilities for expansion will be set in motion by the opening of their plant at Sidney by the Canadian Potash and Algin Co., Ltd. The enterprise is headed by a dozen of the most prominent business men of Victoria, this fact in itself being a voucher for the outlook of the concern.

Of the numerous rich resources of British Columbia, many of which remain still untapped, consideration of the thousands of acres of kelp which are to be found round the coast areas of the province, has been practically ignored. For years Japan has found a source of revenue in the iodine which she exports from kelp and ships to the markets of the world; Germany has annually shipped to the United States alone kelp products amounting to \$40,000,000; Norway, Scotland, Ireland and many other countries have turned this free gift of the sea into a product of commercial value. More lately America has begun to realize the utility of the great beds of wrack which hug her coast lines, and in the Puget Sound district alone no less than five companies are operating, chiefly with the object of reducing the kelp as fertilizer.

But up to the present Canada has let this great natural resource lie neglected. About a year ago, however, some chemists interested in the subject produced sufficient evidence of the value of kelp to interest one of the departments at Ottawa. The result was that Professor A. T. Cameron was sent out to the Pacific coast, and the following is a condensed summary of his report to the biological board, naval department, Ottawa, on the commercial value of the kelp beds of British Columbia:

Annual yield of potash, 235,000 tons, at \$50 per ton, \$11,750,000; iodine, at the rate of \$3.875 per ton, \$3,680,000; total calculated value of these two by-products of kelp (at the pre-war prices quoted), \$15,000,000 per annum.

This report was sufficient to infuse with fresh confidence the men who had seen in kelp a rich source of revenue. Representations were made to a few of the leading business men of the city, who needed nothing beyond a demonstration of the facts to realize the great possibilities of the industry. Besides potash and iodine, it was shown, there were the following other products from kelp which were also of commercial value, and the proposed process would extract these:—Sugar, mucilage, etc., 10 per cent.; algin, 20 per cent.; dextrine and cellulose, about 20 per cent.

The financial backing was not difficult to secure after the results of the laboratory tests were made known. And the prospects for a market for the products were made as bright as any business concern might wish by cablegrams from some of the leading firms of the old country offering to take the complete iodine and potash output whenever the business was established. Now the machinery will be set in motion, and from 30 to 40 tons of wet kelp treated daily, with the idea of turning out about two carloads of fertilizer monthly. It is a fine, dry, but heavy powder, which is highly stimulating to vegetation.

The first few months will be devoted only to the manufacture of this product, as very special machinery, some of which is now under construction at Yarrow's, has to be installed for the operation of the various processes which are to yield the other by-products from the kelp. The company has taken a six months' lease of the old clam factory at Sidney. For the present, while only fertilizer is manufactured, only seven men will be employed at the factory, with about seven additional men working over the kelp beds. At the end of six months, however, the manufacturers will erect a reduction plant for the extraction of iodine, potash and the other products above described, and eventually the business will become a big industry for the harvesting and treating of kelp.

"The potash and iodine by-products alone would not support the kelp industry," explained one of the promoters. "It is the residue which is going to make it profitable. But even potash and iodine would bring in much greater returns today than before the war. Owing to the potash mines in Germany not being available to the allies at the present time the demand for potash as well as for iodine is greater than the supply in the world today. As a consequence the prices have risen from 400 to 600 per cent. The time seems particularly opportune to foster the kelp industry."

"Canada imports about a million dollars' worth of potash from Germany every year," he continued. "If the Canadian beds are worked as they should be, Canada could supply not only her own needs, but could also export. Potash is used not only as a fertilizer, but in the manufacture of glass, soap, explosives (including gunpowder and blasting powder); in the chemical industries, including the manufacture of alum, so much in demand in the dyeing industry; and by paper manufacturers, leather dressers and many other industries."

The uses of potash and iodine are well known. The algin gum, which the newly organized company intends to extract, is a new product, possessing a viscosities fourteen times that of starch, thirty-seven times that of gum arabic. It has been extensively experimented with in the sizing of fabrics. Some of the treated samples shown the Times' reporter at the head office of the company in the Union Bank building had the appearance of waterproof sheeting, and had an advantage over ordinary waterproofing, in that they were more elas-

tic. Last week several of the directors visited the plant at Sidney, and had a demonstration of another of the diverse possibilities of kelp. This was in the form of preserves. Kelp as a food has been used in Japan, Ireland and other countries for centuries. After the extraction of the iodine and potash it is certain that there is left a very good basis for various food preparations, such as jams, preserves, pickles, ju-jubes, etc. The directors were greatly interested in the latest experiment, and are now prepared to advocate this product as well.

An act relating to the licensing of kelp-reduction works was passed at the spring session of the legislature to cover the proposed kelp-reduction plant, and to protect any person or companies who may wish to operate the kelp beds on the Canadian Pacific coast. The kelp beds are under the jurisdiction of the minister of fisheries, who has the power to issue a license to any individual or company who erects a plant. This license protects any reduction works for an area of 50 miles.

An old Viking proverb says: "There is much to be had from the fields, but more from the sea." With rich kelp beds mapped off by the Dominion surveyor off the coast of Vancouver Island it is not unlikely that the annual harvest from this source may yet be as great as any that the farmers of British Columbia are able to reap from their fields.—Victoria Times.

## Cannot Depend on Germany

Germany as a Rehabilitator of Belgium is a Mockery, Says American Press

"Germany as a rehabilitator of Belgium is a mockery and a by-word, and a hissing on the lips of history," says the Philadelphia Public Ledger, in editorial comment on the way in which the invaders have assisted the people of Belgium in the parts of the country under occupation.

"A hissing on the lips of history," This strong language coming from a neutral paper in a neutral country should bring home forcibly to Canadians the real state of affairs. Belgium needs rehabilitation. That is evident by the statements of the Germans that they are looking after it, but the manner in which they have done it is, as the Public Ledger says, "mockery."

What Belgium needs is material aid—not the fanciful or even fancied assistance that Germany says she is giving. What do the Belgians care about the restoration of the Flemish language when there is but one word to them—bread? What do they care about the revival of industries for German benefit when their children are crying bitterly with the cold?

Belgium and the world cannot depend upon Germany to attend to the rehabilitation or the care of the Belgians. The friends and the allies of the suffering, heroic little country must look after that and the need is a dire one. "Give us bread" is the plea of starving Belgium, and Canadians must answer the cry and send the wheat to make the flour needed.

Every community in Canada today has its Belgian relief workers and all donations go through the one great channel—the Belgian Relief Commission—which not only guarantees the honest and equitable distribution of the food supply, but sees that the German "rehabilitators" do not get an ounce of the food for the Belgians.

## Germans Have Lost Heart

Have Had Enough of War and Have Now a Desire for Peace

How the Germans on the western front have lost all heart for fighting and dread a British advance, is described by a Territorial officer, who said:

"If there are still people at home who have any doubts as to the end of the German dream of conquest they can be promptly reassured on the strength of conversations with recently captured prisoners. The number of Germans who have fallen into our hands within the last few months would astonish the public. The men make no secret of their feelings. They frankly confess that they have lost heart for fighting, and one and all profess to be sincerely desirous of a speedy peace."

"I had an interesting chat with a young German, subaltern who has fought on the eastern front as well as the western front. He told me some stories of his experience. He said: 'The world may never be told what it cost us in blood to take Warsaw. We thought we had an easy task, and that the Russian armies would fly before us. The Emperor paid us many visits, and not once, but on every occasion that he spoke to us we were told with all the certainty that words could convey that the total annihilation of the Russians was only a matter of course. Behind us we left miles on miles of dead and wounded, and to fill up the ranks we were compelled to bring reinforcements from the western front. These shared a similar fate to the armies that had preceded them. The battle for Warsaw was one of the greatest of the war. For a long time it was touch and go, and when we entered the city we were a broken and worn-out army. There was no booty left for us. The Russians had stripped the city of every kind of valuable and treasure. It is very unlikely that there will ever be another offensive by the Germans in the west. The feeling amongst all the men is that they have had enough of war and there is a sincere desire for peace. We have lost all heart and hope, and the territory which has been in our hands we shall not be able to hold very much longer.'

## Lessons From Failures

By A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada, Breeder Niagara White Wyandottes

When failures occur in a small way they do not seem to be very serious, but a failure on a big scale with large amounts involved may mean, at least, temporary disablement and place the individual beyond recovery for some considerable time. In the poultry game it is so easy to dream of immense possibilities and based on cost per hen, average production and profit, just by a little multiplication arrange the profits and immensity of the business to perfectly suit the desire of the operator.

Knowledge and the application of it seem to be absolutely essential and whether secured through expert help or actual experience on the part of the owner, it is most unreasonable to look for any degree of profit without them. In the time that it takes one to gain knowledge of experience in the necessary details for profitably growing and breeding of poultry the good values of the original stock may be lost, and entirely ruined at a loss of most of the first expenditure. If the start is small, improvement can be made and if necessary a fresh start made with but little loss. The dream of the possibilities in the first place may be quite correct, but without the application of known ways of securing results they never could be realized. Quite true, many varieties of systems are used but the close analysis of each will be bound to furnish evidence of supplying the same essentials. Where better results are obtained the required elements are furnished in better balance and a more satisfactory manner.

Watching the operations of a big start for the amassing of big profits in a nearby well-equipped plant had prompted this article. Here was the case of a man rich in business experience, being a successful manufacturer, but woefully lacking in the poultry knowledge that goes to produce ordinary results. In his own business accustomed to watch and control every detail, his natural tendency was to keep the same watchful eye on directing the poultry and using really inexperienced workers with the poultry. At the start it was an inspiration to talk chicken for it conjured pictures of a manufacturing plant where all kinds of poultry products were turned out as they might be from a factory and by using attractive packages and judicious advertising building up a steady select trade that would mean continuous profit. Here was the case of a man who actually believed that in a year's time he could, with a hundred acre farm, mostly laid out to fruit, establish a plant that could produce everything and buy nothing. What a delusion he has found that to be!

But what has been the trouble? In his own business success was not accomplished in a few weeks or a year. No, it has taken a great many years to perfect the organization and there were many years when the work was hard and up-hill. Could he expect results at once that could be called good unless he could supplement his good equipment with the knowledge and experience that was so essential in his own business? On the plant a 1,400 capacity incubating and brooding equipment was installed, which together with the 4,000 capacity colony houses were the best earmarks of good judgment on the place. To handle the building up to this equipment a man who has no special knowledge of poultry was hired to "buy up" for the plant. He certainly bought up the riff raff of the community. Men told the writer they offered their culls and good-for-nothing runts, telling the man they were only such and he seemed satisfied to buy at a lower price and we suppose got a higher commission. This foundation stock to work with and a young man in charge who hardly knew a game from a turkey, was the nucleus for a producing poultry farm selling prime quality at the biggest profits.

Had the young man been an enthusiast and known what he professed to, he could soon have cleaned out the worst of the truck they had and done something with the balance, but this stuff ate up a good deal the first winter and continued to do so right along. Of course the owner discovered before long he was wrong and in a proper business way made changes. Advertising for the right man to handle a big plant brought about an arrangement for a daily visit from one who was operating his own plant successfully, but this could not bring the success desired although it certainly made a wonderful change and unfortunately the suggestions for getting the right kind of foundation began to look like added expense.

With a nice start, several thousand chicks well started and something dependable to work with here was a fair chance to make a creditable start, but the dollars failed to roll in at once in large volume and the whole plant is left to shift along in a careless way under the guidance of a general farmer with his young son to specially look after the chickens. The owner told the writer that he realized fully that it is a much more complicated matter than he had supposed, requiring intimate knowledge. As he said, "I can see it requires an expert who knows all the details."

It reminds us of the remark made by a veteran when he was told of the fine birds a new man had bought. Very promptly he said, "Wait till we see what he does with them. It will depend on whether he is really a fancier or not. Otherwise he cannot get results." Many times has this remark come back to us as indicating the one thing lacking.

Poultry is not a product of ordinary manufacture. Nature's laws and causes must have the first consideration. Truly a man can mould form

and feathers considerably to his own liking, but it is a long process of painstaking effort. Apprenticeship lasts for life and then all has not been learned. Truly much can be seen in other's failures to warn the thoughtful into better methods. It hurts to see fine equipment, good stock, and the best of environment lose out for the want of some real poultry knowledge. Had this man to depend on this enterprise he would have made it come for his efforts must bring him results, but because he could let go he does so when the turning point, with a little of the good judgment and experience must have given him, had arrived for obtaining a portion of the profit he planned on.

## Military Repair Shops

A Busy Industrial Town Behind the British Lines

One of the busiest and best organized industrial towns in the world has sprung up behind the British lines in France in the vicinity of the General Headquarters of the British expeditionary force. This town is composed of the buildings in which repairs are made to arms and equipment and the houses in which the thousands of workmen live.

There are now over 400 repair shops near the General Headquarters, employing more than 28,000 men—picked men from the best workers in various trades. These men and all repair departments are under control of the Army Service Corps, and thus each man is in khaki, whether he be mechanic, bootmaker or tailor.

The shops are made of galvanized iron and timber, and contain the most modern and improved form of machines. The motto is speed and efficiency.

One of the busiest sections is composed of the motor repair shops, of which there are a dozen. As many as 60 vehicles, ranging from a motor cycle to a huge transport automobile, have been repaired in 24 hours, including repairs to some vehicles badly smashed by shells. It is at the close of each day that the long lines of disabled motors begin arriving at the shops.

Two thousand men are engaged on repairs to aircraft. The aircraft come home to roost about 8 o'clock at night, after the day's work or reconnoitering the enemy's lines or fighting hostile aeroplanes or dirigibles has been done.

The aircraft repairing sheds cover two acres. Adjacent to them is an aircraft landing station or field of some 20 acres in extent. This field is one of the chief landing stations for aircraft, whether damaged or not, but all damaged aircraft must come here, if they can, for repairs.

As they come home in the evening each is examined and overhauled by expert mechanics. The undamaged machines are got in order for the flight upon which they will start early the next day—the pilot has nothing to say to this work, he always finds his machine ready for him—and the damaged machines are carted off to the sheds.

Thousands of men are engaged upon repair work to shoes and uniforms. There are five vast sheds where soldiers' boots are put into order. Every day some half dozen wagons arrive, bringing thousands of pairs of damaged boots gathered up by other wagons at different places near the firing line and upon the lines of communication.

The boots are tied together in pairs and attached to each is a docket giving the name of the military unit of the soldier to whom it belongs—that is, as far as it is considered necessary to identify the boot, so when it goes forth from the repair shop it may, and probably does, serve to shoe a different person from the man who originally possessed it.

A regiment at the base is notified that every man in it, or a certain number in it, on a certain date will receive a repaired pair of boots and on that date the distribution of boots is made from the base depot. They are sorted out in sizes, and every Tommy, of course, knows his own size.

Repaired tunics and trousers are dealt with in the same way.

## Reward For Nurses

Lady Roberts has told a good story concerning a smart answer she once heard a soldier make to a remark of hers in India. She was visiting some military hospitals out there, and was so delighted with what she saw that she exclaimed:

"I think the nurses deserve a medal for this campaign as much as anyone, and I hope they will get one."

"I don't know about a medal," said a witty officer who was in attendance, "but they are sure to get plenty of claps."

A company of very new soldiers were out on a wide heath, practising the art of taking cover. The officer in charge of them turned to one of the rawest of his men.

"Get down behind that hillock there," he ordered sternly, "and, mind not a move or a sound!"

A few minutes later he looked around to see if they were all concealed, and to his despair observed something wriggling behind the small mound. Even as he watched the movements became more frantic.

"I say, you there," he shouted angrily, "do you know you are giving our position away to the enemy?"

"Yes, sir," said the recruit, in a voice of cool desperation, "and do you know that this is an ant hill?"

"I had a boiled egg served me for breakfast yesterday with the name Genevieve on it."

"Now, isn't that romantic?"

"It didn't strike me as being so romantic. There was also the date, 1900."

## Shortage of Textiles Worrying Germany

Military Authorities Have Prohibited White Sales in Department Stores

The first evidence that Germany is beginning to feel the pinch of a shortage of textile materials is contained in news from Berlin that the military authorities have prohibited "white sales" in the department stores. Reduced prices in woven and knit goods and in clothing made of them are also made illegal, and bargain hunting must wait until the close of the war.

It is apparent that the purpose of these peculiar regulations is to limit the consumption of cotton, linen and woollen manufactures. There must be no encouragement to the people to make purchases beyond their full needs. The supply of raw material therefore cannot have been supplemented by artificial preparations. German scientific skill has produced many laboratory substitutes for the commodities that Germany no longer is able to import, but synthetic clothing has not yet found a place among them.

Economists have been making cautious predictions for several months that Germany must be approaching a crisis in her textile manufactures. It is not probable that the crisis as yet has actually appeared, but there can no longer be any doubt that the preliminary symptoms are on the surface. The effect of a textile famine, not only will add one more discomfort to the many domestic irritations now being felt in Germany, but also it may raise a serious problem of unemployment.

The closing down of textile mills must throw hundreds of thousands of men and women out of work. If they are allowed to remain idle they will become dangerous centres of discontent. The government must find some way of supporting them, and it is highly probable that further tax burdens will thus be thrown on the people. The incident illuminates the silent, but perhaps decisive work being done by the British fleet in the narrow area of the North Sea.

## Timber in Northern Alberta

Huge Tracts of Timbered Land in Grande-Prairie Country

If a prairie farmer had a good piece of bush on a corner of his farm, he would be considered a fool if he did not protect it, especially if the bush was on land unsuitable for field crops, or for pasture. This is the position of the community in northern Alberta known as the Grande-Prairie district. This fertile district is the southeastern corner of the Peace River region and it is practically surrounded on three sides by broken, hilly country, sandy, gravelly and full of boulders; unsuitable for farming but bearing a crop of good timber trees. It is not a case of locking up this timber for far-off generations to use. The settlers need it now and their children will need it. Unfortunately, during the past thirty years fires have cleared the forests of nearly half of the 9,000 square miles examined while timber old enough to be of use is found on only about 1,500 square miles.

These facts are brought out in Bulletin No. 53 of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, entitled "Timber Conditions in the Smoky River Valley and Grande Prairie Country." There points stand out in this very complete document, which is furnished with a map and tables giving the information in detail. These facts are (1) the terrible loss to Alberta and Canada in the last fifty years through forests fires which could have been prevented; (2) the non-agricultural character of over three-quarters of the land; (3) the need for the setting apart of these areas as forest reserves so that the fire waste can be checked and finally eliminated by a special organization charged with this work. The report which is a most interesting and informative one throughout, may be had free upon application to the Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

## Improvement in Financial Position

The monthly financial statement of the department of finance shows that pared with the first nine months of the fiscal year, ending December 31, was \$122,000,000, and for the same period in last fiscal year \$99,600,000, an increase of \$22,000,000. Payments on ordinary expenditure for nine months were \$74,000,000, as against \$85,000,000 for the same period last year, a decrease of eleven millions.

Capital expense was \$28,000,000, decrease of five million as compared with last year. Exclusive of the war expenditure the financial position on December 31 under all heads, showed a betterment of \$38,000,000, as compared with the first nine months of the last fiscal year.

Genevieve—I want to give Jack some books. He's ill, you know, and I can't decide just what kind to give.

Gertrude—Why not give him something religious?

Genevieve—Oh, my, no! He's convalescent now.

William was considered the brightest boy in his grade. Upon hearing a lesson recited in class once or twice he knew it quite well. Thus while the other fellows were compelled to study hard he scarcely found it necessary to open a book. At the expiration of the term one of the questions in the written geography test was, "What is the equator?"

William, always to be depended upon, wrote without delay:

"The equator is a menagerie lion running around the centre of the earth."



# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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10 CENTS PER PLUG

## The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited  
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

CHAPTER LV

## A Shock for the Princess

It was not a pleasant task, but it had to be done. Fortunately it was possible to do everything discreetly and in order, for the vaults were large and there was not the slightest chance that any of the household would come near.

The bodies were laid out there and the key turned upon them. Geoffrey looked at his companions and inquired what was to be done next.

"Inform the head of the house and send for the police," Tchigorsky said; "so far as I can see, it will be impossible to keep the matter a secret. Nor are we to blame. Those men came here for no good purpose, and we took steps to prevent them from entering the house."

"Unfortunately, we forget there would be an exceptionally high tide, and consequently they have paid the penalty of their folly. But we can't bury these two fellows as we did the others."

"Eaght better search them?" Ralph suggested. "They came in response to the note sent them by their mistress. The note was opened and read. One of them is sure to have the letter on his person."

"Then let the police find it," Tchigorsky said promptly. "It will be the link in the evidence that we require. When you and I come to tell our story, Ralph, and the police find that letter, the net around Princess Zara will be complete. I have only to produce that diary and the case is finished."

Ralph nodded approval. Five minutes later and the head of the house, seated over a book in the library, was exceedingly astonished to see Ralph and Geoffrey, followed by Tchigorsky, enter the room.

He swept a keen glance over their faces; he saw at once they had news of grave import for him.

"I do not understand," he said, "Dr. Tchigorsky, I am amazed. I was under the impression that you were dead and buried."

"Other people shared the same opinion, sir," Tchigorsky said coolly. "The great misfortune of another man was my golden opportunity. It was necessary for certain people to regard me as dead—your enemies particularly. But perhaps I had better explain."

"It would be as well," Ravenspur murmured.

Tchigorsky proceeded to clear the mystery of Voski's death. He had to tell the whole story, beginning at Lassa and going on to the end. Ravenspur listened with the air of a man who dreams. To a man used all his life to the quiet of an English shire it seemed impossible to believe that such things could be. And why should these people persecute him; why should they come here? What did these men mean by drowning themselves in the vaults?

"They came here at the instigation of Mrs. May," Tchigorsky said.

"But I don't see how that lady comes to be in it at all."

"You will in a minute," said Tchigorsky grimly. "You will when I tell you that Mrs. May and Princess Zara are one and the same person."

Ravenspur gasped. The bare idea of having such a woman under his roof filled him with horror. Even yet he could not understand his danger.

"But why does she come?" he demanded. "For revenge on you two?"

"Oh, no. My being here was a mere coincidence. Of course the princess would have removed me sooner or later. Ralph, strange to say, she does not recognize at all, probably because he has disguised himself with such simple cleverness. Princess Zara came here to destroy your family."

"In the name of Heaven, why?"

"Partly for money, partly for revenge. I told you all about her husband, who was an English officer. I

told you why she married him. When she discovered the papers she wanted, then she killed him and returned the papers to her own people, giving out that she and her husband had perished up country in a fearful cholera epidemic. She wanted money. Why not kill off her husband's family one by one to that finally the estates should come to her? Mr. Ravenspur, surely you have guessed who was the English officer Princess Zara married?"

Ravenspur staggered back as before a heavy blow. The illuminating flash almost stunned him. He fell gasping into a chair.

"My son, Jasper," he said hoarsely. "That fiend is his widow."

"And Marion's mother," Ralph croaked.

Geoffrey was almost as much astonished as his grandfather. He wondered why he had not seen all this before. Once explained, the problem was ridiculously simple. Ravenspur covered his face with his hands.

"Marion must not know," he said. "It would kill her."

"She knows already," Tchigorsky said. "That woman has great influence over her child. And the idea was for the child to get everything. The others were to be killed off until she was the only one left. With this large fortune at command Zara meant to be another Queen of Sheba. And she would have succeeded, too."

Ravenspur shuddered. He was torn by conflicting emotions. Perhaps tenderness and sympathy for Marion were uppermost. How much did she know? How much had she guessed? Was she entirely in the dark as to her mother's machinations, or had she come resolved to protect the relatives as much as possible?

Ravenspur poured out these questions one after another. Tchigorsky could or would say nothing to relieve the other's feelings on these points.

"What you ask has nothing to do with the case," he said. "I have proved to you, I am prepared to prove in any court of law, how your family has been destroyed and who is the author of the mischief."

"She is under your roof, where she is powerless to move. Her two confederates lie dead in the vaults yonder. I have already explained to you how it came about that the princess is here and how her infernal apparatus fall. It now remains to call in the police."

"There will be a fearful scandal," Ravenspur groaned.

Tchigorsky glanced at him impatiently. The cosmopolitan knew a great many things that were sealed books to Ravenspur—in point of knowledge it was as a child alongside a great master; but Tchigorsky knew nothing of family pride.

"Which will be forgotten in a week," he said emphatically. "And when the thing is over you will be free again. You cannot realize what that means as yet."

"No," Ravenspur said. "I cannot." "Nevertheless, you can see for yourself that what I say is a fact," Tchigorsky resumed. "And as a county magistrate and a deputy-lieutenant you would hardly venture to suggest that we should bury those bodies and say nothing to anybody about it?"

Ravenspur nodded approval. A few minutes later a groom was carrying a note to the police inspector at Alton.

Ravenspur turned to Tchigorsky with a manner more genial than he usually assumed.

"I have forgotten to thank you," he said. "And you, Ralph, have saved the house. If you can forget the past—"

He said no more, but his hand went out. Ralph seemed to divine it and pressed it closely. There was no word uttered on either side. But they both understood and Ralph smiled. Geoffrey had never seen his uncle smile before. The expression of his face was genial, almost handsome. His wooden look had utterly disappeared and nobody ever saw it again. The transformation of Ralph Ravenspur was not the least wonderful incident of the whole mysterious affair.

The door opened and Vera came lightly into the room.

"What does all this mystery mean?" she asked. "Geoffrey you are—Dr. Tchigorsky?"

The last words came with a scream that might have been heard all over the house. Tchigorsky closed the door and proceeded rapidly to explain. But it was not the full explanation he had given to the others. There was time enough for that.

Vera was too bewildered to ask questions. At a sign from Geoffrey she slipped from the room. Then she recollected that she had come downstairs on an errand of mercy. She had promised to get a cup of tea for the woman whom she still knew as Mrs. May. She procured the tea from the drawing room and, in a dazed kind of state made her way up the stairs again.

Mrs. May was sitting up in bed. There was a pink spot on either cheek and her dark eyes were blazing.

"I hope nothing is wrong," she said. "It might have been my fancy but it seemed to me that I heard you call Tchigorsky's name at the top of your voice."

The suggestion was made with a fervent earnestness that the woman could not repress. But Vera did not notice it.

"I did," she said. "I walked into

the library, hearing voices there, and in a chair Dr. Tchigorsky was seated. No wonder that I cried out. It was a fearful shock. And when he began to talk I could not believe the evidence of my senses."

"Then who was it that was buried?"

(To be Continued)

## WOMEN OF CANADA.

Fort Coulonge, Quebec—"I am happy to tell you that your medicine did me wonderful good. I was troubled with weakness and other things but received very little benefit. I was young at the time and knew very little about medicines till a lady friend came to me with a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I became strong and a year afterward had twins."—Mrs. J. Brady, Fort Coulonge, Quebec.

"Thousands of women right here in Canada who are now blessed with robust health cannot understand why thousands of other women continue to worry and suffer when they can obtain for a trifling sum Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which will surely and quickly banish all pain, distress and misery and restore the womanly health."

Young mothers who preserve the charms of face and figure in spite of an increasing family and the care of growing children are always to be envied. "Favorite Prescription" gives the strength and health upon which happy motherhood depends. It enables the mother to nourish the infant life depending on her, and enjoy the happiness of watching the development of a perfectly healthy child.

## A GREAT BOOK THAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD HAVE.

Over a million copies of the "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" are now in the hands of the people. It is a book that everyone should have and read in case of accident or sickness.

Send fifty cents (or stamps) for mailing charges to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and enclose this notice and you will receive by return mail, all charges and customs duty prepaid, this valuable book.

## Bees to Fight Troops

In the bush fighting in East Africa the Germans and their black troops placed hives of wild bees, partially stupefied by smoke, under lids on each side of narrow tracks along which our troops must advance. Wires or cords lifted the lids when touched by the advancing troops, and swarms of infuriated bees, recovered from their temporary stupor were let loose on the attackers. Many men were so horribly stung on the face or hands as to be temporarily blinded or rendered incapable of holding their weapons. Over 100 stings are said to have been extracted from one of the men of the Loyal North Lancashires.

## Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you may possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made by Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle. Make Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## An Inspiring Spectacle

British manhood, as a whole, has stood the test of the war very well. There is certainly no general "sabotage" against the war. The fact that no fewer than 2,829,263 men came forward and offered themselves for service in the twenty-three days prior to December 15 last is positive proof of that. Never before in any country—certainly not in the United States during the Civil War—was there ever any such record as that of the uprising of a people. It is an inspiring spectacle for the whole human race, and particularly for the Anglo-Saxon part of it. It foretells the eventual success of the Allies' cause.—Boston Transcript.

"You haven't forgotten us, have you, waiter?"

"Oh, no, sir. You are the two fried smelts."

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## UNION BANK REPORT SHOWS 1915 A VERY SUCCESSFUL YEAR

In Spite of Taxes and Contingent Appropriation, Dividends and Bonus Were Maintained Without Drawing Upon Past Profits—Bank in Very Strong Position For Renewal of Trade Activity.

The fifty-first annual statement of the Union Bank of Canada, which was presented at the annual meeting in Winnipeg on Wednesday, January 12, reveals a year which has been highly satisfactory from the shareholders' standpoint and at the same time has witnessed a great expansion in the deposit business of the Bank and a remarkable increase in its liquid assets, while its loans to Canadian trade and industry have been maintained to the full extent of the present reduced requirements of the country. The Bank reports net profits for the year amounting to \$659,688, which compares with \$12,440 in 1914 (a very moderate reduction, having regard to the prevailing conditions, which have been universally unfavorable to profitable bank operations); they represent 13.2 per cent. on the capital stock, and sufficed for the payment of the full regular dividends of 8 per cent. and the bonus of 1 per cent., together with the appropriation of \$150,000 to Contingent Account, the payment of War Tax of \$45,730.77, and the usual contribution of \$10,000 to Officers' Pension Fund, while the balance carried forward is increased by some \$3,956, and now amounts to \$106,976.75. It is worthy of note that this Bank has passed through the entire three years, 1913, 1914 and 1915, maintaining its dividends and bonuses, its pension contribution, its provision for depreciation and contingencies, its special taxes and sundry patriotic donations, and all without having to draw upon accumulated profits or Rest Account, and with an annual increase in the profit balance carried forward.

The balance sheet shows an expansion of over nine millions in the total volume of assets and liabilities. The public liabilities total \$81,654,026.75, as against \$70,902,519.04 a year ago, the chief items being note circulation \$7,673,859.00 (increase about \$1,300,000), deposits not bearing interest \$21,959,832.00 (increase four and a half millions), deposits bearing interest \$50,685,304.63 (increase a little under five millions), and balances due to banks abroad, \$981,405.99.

The changes in the assets column are important, and serve to exhibit the immense reservoirs of strength which have been accumulated since the war began and which are now ready and available for the support of Canadian business in the period of expansion which is already coming in sight. Total assets amount to \$90,663,063.70. The liquid reserve amounts to \$39,138,385.31, which is an increase of close upon thirteen million dollars, or almost fifty per cent. over the figures of a year ago. It consists of \$9,257,094.56 of coin and Dominion notes in hand, \$2,800,000 of gold and notes in the Central Gold Reserve, \$3,556,491.45 of cheques on other banks and \$706,742.00 of notes of the same, \$6,933,345.88 due by banks abroad, \$3,434,139.73 of railway and other bonds and stocks, \$7,746,570.44 or call loans in Canada and \$4,183,657.69 of call loans abroad, with smaller sums in other gilt-edged items.

Notwithstanding these large sums put into liquid assets, the Bank has in no degree neglected its duty to the commercial community. Current loans and discounts in Canada (other than call loans) are \$48,941,315.32, which is scarcely two millions less than in 1914 in spite of the marked contraction in the trade of the country, and is actually two millions more than in 1913. If we add together the current and call loans in Canada we find an increase of \$2,700,000 during the past year. Discounts outside of Canada are \$608,602.92, a moderate increase. There is a marked reduction in overdue debts, and all the less realizable items are very small, which appears to indicate a healthy condition of affairs among the Bank's clients.

Very few banks, and only the very strongest, have come through the past three years with such satisfactory results as the Union Bank, and the figures seem to show that President John Galt and General Manager G. H. Balfour have brought to the business, since it was removed to Winnipeg, the same conservative and thoroughly sound principles which actuated it when its headquarters were in the cautious East, in the city of Quebec.

## Naval Losses in War

The Year Book of the United States navy estimates ship losses of belligerent nations as follows:

	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
England	42	254,494
France	12	28,270
Russia	6	21,775
Japan	7	4,810
Italy	4	17,778
Germany	69	238,804
Austria	7	7,391
Turkey	13	16,490

Binks—Who does the new baby take after?  
Jinks—Oh! he's neutral.

## RAW FURS

We Pay Highest Values

Write for Price List E3

and Shipping Tags

Sierce Fur Co. Ltd.

King and Alexander Wm. Co. Canada

We Also Buy HIDE S and SKIN S

## TYPHOID

is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE FUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

## LITTLE THINGS COUNT

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

## EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

## CONSUMPTION

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS OF OUR TREATMENT

NATURE'S CREATION COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED Room 14 Cosgrave Bldg. 163 Yonge St. TORONTO, CANADA

## Russia to the Fore

Her Paramount Interest is in the Balkans Where Her Prestige Has Suffered

Russia's activity on the eastern front is reported to have led to the recall of von Mackensen from the Balkans to take command of the German operations along the River Styr. This, if correct, is a welcome indication of the return of the Czar's armies to the offensive.

Russia is supplying some badly-needed relief to the Balkan situation. Germany cannot carry out any further ambitious Balkan project while Russia menaces the lines farther back. This latest move is an indication that the Allies have begun to work in concert since a demonstration against the enemy where it is being made is the logical part for Russia to play at the moment. The bearing of such action is to render both Saloniki and Egypt immune from a thrust by the Hun.

Russia's paramount interest at present, also is in the Balkans, where her prestige has suffered an eclipse. Russia will never rest until the stigma of Germany's Balkan operations in contempt of her arms is removed, and she is in a position again to challenge Austrian diplomacy in the Balkan capitals. She has learned already by hard experience some stern lessons, by which she will profit.

## History's Greatest Spectacle

Figures in some respect are the most eloquent things in the world. We realize this when we read of Great Britain sending three million of her best and bravest to the war, and not content with that, contributing in addition 1,150,000 unmarried men and 1,679,263 married men under Lord Derby's scheme of enlistment. Nothing like this has been known since the world began.—Vancouver World.

Almost every woman in France is becoming "marraine," or godmother, to a soldier. She does not pick and choose, but takes the man allotted her by the Central Committee. Henceforth he is her soldier, and she writes to him, prays for him, sends him gifts, and interests herself in every way in his welfare.

SOME TREATMENT.—Describe your disease, and write for free book and testimonials. THE CANADIAN CANCER INSTITUTE, LIMITED 10 CHURCHILL AVE., TORONTO



W. N. U. 1091





### It bears the Seal of Purity

All over the world the name Sunlight stands for purity in soap. Our \$5,000 guarantee of Purity is something more than an advertisement. It marks the high standard we have set for ourselves to give you the best laundry soap it is possible to produce at any price.

## Sunlight 5¢ Soap

### Big Fur Trade

Saskatchewan Dealers Bring in Pelts Valued at \$600,000

Pelts to the value of nearly \$600,000 is the record of the fur year of Saskatchewan, according to official figures. One hundred and thirty-one dealers are shown as being in the fur trade for the last year, bringing in a total of 961,849, as compared with 716,182 pelts for the year before.

The figures give some idea of the immensity of the fur trade of Saskatchewan.

According to the figures, muskrat skins were in the lead with a total of \$92,960, the lowest pelts being white foxes, of which only six are reported.

### She Gives Them

#### All the Credit

SAYS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS MADE HER WELL

Miss Gerlie Newman, After Two Years' Suffering, Tells How She Found a Complete Cure.

Boyd's Cove, Notre Dame Bay, Nfld. (Special).—"After two years of weakness and suffering I am again in perfect health and I give all the credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

That is the statement made by Miss Gerlie M. Newman, an estimable young lady living here. She is so overjoyed at her recovery that she wants all suffering women to know how she found her cure.

"I had a cold to start with," Miss Newman continues, "and then things just seemed to go from bad to worse. My back ached, I had cramps in my muscles, and I suffered from headaches. My sleep was broken and unrefreshing, my eyes were puffed and swollen and I perspired freely with the least exertion. I was always irritable and in the mornings I had a bitter taste in my mouth."

"Reading of cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills I decided to give them a trial. I took a dozen boxes in all and you can see how they helped me. I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all suffering women."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are suffering woman's best friend.

Dr. Borger, assistant director of the Pasteur Institute in Batavia, one of the greatest hygienists of the day, has succumbed to plague while conducting experiments with a view to combating the dire inroads of that fell epidemic. Dr. Borger has conquered himself with a heroism equal to that of any proud possessor of a V.C.

### A Wonderful Medicine For Children

Mrs. Geo. Huffman, Willington, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and can recommend them as a wonderful medicine for children. I am the mother of five and have used no other medicine for any of them." Thousands of other mothers say the same thing of the Tablets. That is why once a mother has used them for her little ones she would use nothing else. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

In spite of the common idea that crows do nothing but caw, the old augurers recognized no less than 65 intonations of the raven's voice, each with its special significance. From the ringing "rahk! rahk! rahk! rahk!" of the hooded crow, the Swedes have borrowed their fierce cheer, the finest battle cry possessed by any people.

### Build Many Elevators in Alberta

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Company will probably construct 20 or even 30 elevators the coming season. "We constructed a number last year," said C. Rice-Jones, president, when interviewed in Calgary, "and with the abundant harvest of the past season, the demonstrated shortage space when the province is visited with a great crop, and the probability of another good crop for the coming year, we will undoubtedly carry on quite a program of construction during the coming season as well."

### Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

#### Europe Buying Canadian Timber

British Columbia timbers have been shipped to England for trench construction and the cedar shingle industry has again begun to move at a lively pace. An order of 4,000,000 shingles was recently sent to New York, via the Panama, but the big slide there has closed the markets of the east for the time being. Pulp mills are doing good business now, and large quantities of paper and boxes have been shipped to the States, to China, and other Pacific countries.

**The Oil of the People.**—Many oils have come and gone, but Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil continues to maintain its position and increase its sphere of usefulness each year. Its sterling qualities have brought it to the front and kept it there, and it can truly be called the oil of the people. Thousands have benefited by it and would use no other preparation.

"Hard to get along with, isn't he?"  
"Oh, yes. He is as quarrelsome as a pacifist."

### Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

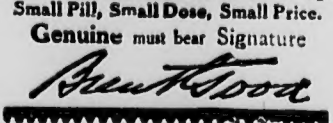
#### CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick

Headache, and Distress after Eating. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature



#### Use Alberta Coal in Spokane

Advices from Spokane announce that public buildings there are using Alberta coal for heating purposes for the first time in their history. Formerly American coal was used exclusively. The reason for change given is that Alberta coal is cheaper in proportion to the heating services rendered.

"I hear that Richwood's daughter ran away with the chauffeur."

"Yes; and Richwood is nearly crazy over it."

"Well, it is hard to lose a daughter in that way."

"Oh, I don't know so much about that; but they took the motor car with them."

### B.C. Mines Are Busy

Activity in the metalliferous mines of West Kootenay and the boundary districts has so increased the demand for coke that every oven in Fernie is running and 200 ovens at Michel, which have been idle for three years, also have been lighted up, according to a statement from Fernie, British Columbia.

The demand for coal also has been much better of late, especially from railroads, whose traffic is steadily increasing.

#### Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Hub—Things were awfully dull in the stock market today. Absolutely nothing doing.

Wife—Why don't you mark some of the stock down and advertise a bargain sale.

**To Asthma Sufferers.**—Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy comes like a helping hand to a sinking swimmer. It gives new life and hope by curing his trouble—something he has come to believe impossible. Its benefit is too evident to be questioned—it is its own best argument—its own best advertisement. If you suffer from asthma get this time-tried remedy and find help like thousands of others.

#### Another New Battalion

A movement is on foot for the organization in the west for overseas service of a battalion of Scandinavians and Icelanders. Messrs. Prout, Ross and Sigurdson, members of the Manitoba legislature, who offered the militia department to jointly raise an overseas battalion, have a telegram from Sir Sam Hughes accepting their offer, the command of the battalion depending on the qualifications of the organizers.

### Beautifies While You Sleep

Before retiring, bathe the face and neck with hot water, then dry and rub "USIT" into the skin with the finger tips. By persistent treatment you will soon restore to your complexion the wonderful freshness and beauty of youth. Make this treatment a nightly habit and "USIT" will beautify you while you sleep.

"USIT" is a skin food and wrinkle chaser. It builds up firm elastic tissues, removes wrinkles, fills out depressions and gives the skin a wonderful smoothness and fineness of texture which alone indicates perfect skin health.

"USIT" is put up in handsome opal bottles, and until the Drug Stores in Canada are completely stocked we are filling mail orders. Accept no substitute.

Send 50 Cents today for trial bottle, sufficient for six weeks' use. We pay postage to any address in Canada. **USIT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.** 476 Roncevalles Ave., TORONTO

"Some day we'll be telephoning through the air without wires."  
"Maybe; but won't it be queer to have an operator call back to you and say, 'The air is busy now?'"

Salonica—the centre of interest in the Near East today—is the name of the Princess of Macedonia. Thessalonica, sister of Alexander, where in turn have ruled Greek, Roman, and Slav, Caracac and Sicilian, Burgundian, Venetian and Turk; where Cicero endured exile, where St. Paul planted a Faith.



## What Dr. Chase is Doing for Our Soldier Boys

At Home and Abroad---To Every Soldier a Full Sixty-cent Box of Dr. Chase's Ointment Free---Greatly Appreciated by the Boys.

Realizing that ointment is one of the prime necessities to the soldier, both in training and at the front, it was early decided to supply all Canadian recruits free of charge.

That this offer was appreciated by the military authorities is best evidenced by some of the replies received from Headquarters, as well as from individual camps.

Brigadier-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes wrote:—"This is indeed a most useful and acceptable donation, and for which please accept my most sincere thanks."

Lieut.-Col. Murphy, in charge of Valcartier Camp, wrote:—"I would be very glad to receive donation of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and feel sure it would be acceptable."

One Major reports:—"The Ointment arrived on the day the Battery completed 24 miles route march on foot, and I can assure you the Ointment was very beneficial, and much appreciated by those with sore feet."

For the 31st Regiment, Owen Sound, Q.M. Sergt. Miller writes:—"I have been directed by Col. Chisholm to tender to you our hearty thanks for your splendid gift of Dr. Chase's Ointment to the members of the Overseas Contingent. I can assure you it was appreciated by the men, and if the quantity had been doubled we would have had a hard time to save a box. The men swear by it."

From Niagara Camp Q.M. Sergt. O. M. Stevenson writes for the 37th Battalion:—"The Ointment has been distributed among the boys of our company, and is highly appreciated by them. I assure you that they will find it very useful both here and at the front."

Further distributions of Dr. Chase's Ointment will be made to the recruits assembling for training at the various towns and cities throughout the country. Officers in charge are requested to advise us how many boxes they can use, allowing one for each man. In a score of ways this Ointment is useful to the soldier, and it is our desire that every man shall be supplied free of charge. Address Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

**FIVE TONS OF OINTMENT**  
Weekly Supply for Use of British Soldiers Upon Their Feet.  
London, Feb. 10.—An "eyewitness" at the British general army headquarters in France pays a tribute in an article given out yesterday by the Official Press Bureau to the work of the army supply departments. He calls the Ordnance Department a "military universal provider." He says in part:—  
"The vastness of the work of maintaining a modern army may be gauged by the fact that during the past month the supplies furnished included 450 miles of telephone wire, 530,000 sand bags and 10,000 pounds of shoe blacking, while in ten days the Ordnance Department supplied 120,000 fur waistcoats and 300,000 flannel belts. The average weekly issue of ointment for feet is five tons. The complexity of the work is illustrated by the fact that the index of the stores include 50,000 separate kinds of articles. Most of these still are obtained from England, but some are being manufactured by the Ordnance Department in its own workshops in France."

# Dr. Chase's Ointment



## SUPER-BONE CORSETS



This new Fashionable and daintily finished corset needs no introduction.

The illustration gives some idea of its singular beauty; entirely different to any other corset made.

**SUPER-BONE BONING.**—The most satisfactory, strong and supple woven-wire boning ever invented, used in these Models only; absolutely guaranteed in every respect.

**SUPER-BONE**—Flexible as the body itself, unbreakable and non-rustable, gives absolute freedom with perfect support. Tall or short, stout or slim, there is a model to suit your figure.

**SUPER-BONE** is much better than the high-priced-made-to-order model but at an ordinary priced corset.

MADE IN MANY STYLES AT ALL PRICES

FLEXIBLE AS THE BODY ITSELF

"LA DIVA SUPER-BONE" STYLE 4000

Just try a pair and be convinced



See our **NEW GOODS** which have just arrived  
Summer Wash Goods, Dress Goods, Ladies and Children's Middies, Boots and Shoes  
Children's, Ladies and Men's Waterproof Coats, and many other new things.

CALL IN AND SEE.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS

THE STORE FOR SOUND VALUE

# A. G. STUDER

**We Pay One Half**

The purchase price of this famous  
**1881 Rogers A1 Plate**

**WE** give coupons with every 25c. purchase of all the high grade guaranteed products made by the United Drug Company. We are willing to lose money on the silverware to get you acquainted with these goods, which are standard in their line.

**"Rexall Remedies"**

Liggett's Candies, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Brushes, Stationery, Rubber Goods, and hundreds of other items, household preparations, etc. You cannot afford not to secure this popular silverware, when you can get it on our half bought plan. As an example, this teaspoon that sells for 25c. you can get for 10c. with coupons.

H. W. CHAMBERS, Druggist

**Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in time!**

Don't let your system become lowered by the attacks of a cough or cold. "Safety First"—take a dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. It loosens the Cough so that it soon disappears; it heals the soreness; and lungs so they are unaffected by changes of temperature. Chamberlain's contains no narcotics or harmful drugs. While it gives relief from the first dose it may be safely used with the youngest. All druggists 25c. & 50c.

**CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY**

**EYES**

**ECONOMY IN GLASSES**

is determined by the relief they give rather than their original cost. We guarantee comfort and relief with every pair.

Consult us about your eyes

**THE ALBERTA OPTICAL CO., LTD.**  
128, 8th Ave. W. LTD.  
CALGARY - ALTA.

### Wanted to Exchange

Some of Victoria's best revenue producing and residential property for prairie acreage. Apply to  
**Canadian Timber Exporters, Ltd.**  
Box 787, LTD.  
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

### AUCTION SALE

J. MANSON

Under instructions from J. Manson, I will sell by public auction on S. E. 1-4 Sec. 22, Tp. 31, Rge. 3, 8 miles west of the town of Didsbury, on

**Friday, March 10th, 1916**

the following, consisting of:

11 HEAD HORSES—Team geldings, 7 and 10 yrs. old, wgt. 2800; black gelding, rising 5 yrs., wgt. 1200; mare, coming 4, in foal to Ben Gartley wgt. 1200; mare, coming 7, in foal to Ben Gartley, wgt. 1400; mare, coming 7, in foal to Ben Gartley, wgt. 1500; mare, coming 4, not in foal, wgt. 1150; mare, coming 4, supposed to be in foal, wgt. 1150; mare, coming 4, in foal to Ben Gartley, wgt. 1300; saddle pony, supposed to be in foal; year old colt.

19 HEAD CATTLE—Pure bred Shorthorn bull, 6 yrs. old; 9 good dairy cows, Shorthorn breed, some fresh and balance to freshen; 3 stock cows,

in calf; 5 good heifers, dairy stock, 1 to 3 yrs.; Shorthorn bull, one year old, good stock.

**SHEEP**—2 Shropshire ewes, supposed to be with lamb.

**FOWL**—A number of Turkeys, bronze.

**IMPLEMENTS**—Frost & Wood 8 ft. cut binder with trucks; McCormick 6 ft. cut binder; manure spreader, 10 in. King; sweep, Dain make; stacker, Dain, almost new; 2 sets discs Harrows, Massey-Harris make; set drag harrows, 4 sec., with harrow cart; 12 ft. rake, Massey-Harris make; 8 ft. rake; 2 Bain wagons; 2 sets good bob sleighs; Manson Campbell fanning mill with bagging attachment; Massey-Harris shoe drill, 15 shoes; 14 inch Cockshutt gang plow, with 5 horse hitch; 3 sets harness; set single harness, hay racks, logging chains, saws, block and table, and other useful articles.

**ADDITIONALS**—Packer; bay gelding, wgt. 1500, 5 yrs.; black gelding, wgt. 1300, 5 yrs.; saddle pony, in foal; 3 yr. old gelding, wgt. 1100; roan filly, rising 3.

Sale to start at 1 p.m. Lunch at noon  
**TERMS**—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 9 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes, bearing interest at 8 per cent. 4% off for cash on all sums over \$20. Sheep cash.

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer  
W. G. Liesemer, Clerk

### Born

**ARTMAN**—On Thursday, February 24th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Artman, a daughter

**STRINGER**—On Tuesday, February 29th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Stringer, Westcott, a son. (This little one will only have a birthday every four years.)

### AROUND THE TOWN

(Continued from page 1)

**C. C. Rinehart**, of Westcott, having rented his farm, will hold an auction sale on March 18th, when everything must be sold. Watch for posters.

The last period of the Broken Coin will be shown at the Opera House on Tuesday evening next. Parties desiring Saturday matinees must please notify manager of Opera House during the week previous and he will show a full seven reels for children 5c and adults regular price.

Private Burrell, who is in town on a recruiting tour for the 137th regiment, was a resident here for some months superintending the building of the Rosebud hotel. Mr. Burrell made many friends for himself while here who were

glad to give him a welcome back again even if it is only for a few days.

The Red Cross At Home and dance held on Friday evening last was a success in every way; there was a large attendance and it was one of the most enjoyable affairs of its kind ever held in Didsbury. Total receipts were \$88.15; expenses \$30.60; leaving a balance of \$57.55 to be applied to the Red Cross fund.

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Geo. Liesemer on Thursday, March 9th, at 2 p.m. "How to make our Institute meetings simple, entertaining and interesting" at response to roll call. Paper "The value of cheerfulness" by Mrs. Anderson and another "The evil of fault finding" by Mrs. Bicknell. Everybody cordially invited.

Another butcher shop has been opened in town by Messrs. Adams & Hunter, of Calgary, in the Leuzler block. The new men are carrying a fine line of all kinds of meats and fish and intend giving their prospective customers the best in their line. They are also in the produce business and are open to buy all kinds of farm produce. No doubt they will get a fair share of this business from the public who will benefit by their location here.

A very pleasant afternoon was spent on Friday, February 25th, at the Evangelical parsonage, when the Ladies' Aid and Woman's Missionary Society of the Evangelical church gave their President, Mrs. L. P. Amacher, a pleasant surprise in the form of a pound-shower. After an hour of mutual fellowship, refreshments were served, and all went home realizing that the time had been well spent in fostering the spirit of mutual helpfulness and good-will.

You need not send away  
for that printing, the  
Pioneer office is well  
equipped for the work.



**King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.**  
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, J. R. GOOD,  
Secretary. W. M.



**DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.**  
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G.  
S. R. WOOD, Sec.

**Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.**  
Dental Surgeon

Office on Hammond Street. Phone 120  
Didsbury - - - Alberta



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Undertaker and Embalmer  
Didsbury Phone 101  
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**W. A. Austin**  
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—  
Office: Over Union Bank of Canada  
Block.  
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**Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.**  
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office  
opposite C.P.R. station on Hammond  
street.  
Didsbury - - - Alberta

**CALGARY & EDMONTON  
LAND CO., LTD.**

## Alberta Farm Lands For Sale

**New Terms:** One tenth cash, balance nine annual instalments, interest 6 per cent. Ten cents per acre survey fees, payable with final instalment and without interest.

For Maps and Prices apply to  
Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Win-  
nipeg; Lott & Co. Limited, Calgary;  
or to local representative,

**W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury**



**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-  
WEST LAND REGULATIONS.**

**THE** sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

**Duties**—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

**Duties**—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. **Duties**—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

**W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,**  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.  
—64398.